etts Anti-Slav vy Fate SDAY MORNING, De

a have already arrived an usually found at the Pai er finish than on any for year exhibited. which has always been

-A great variety of Moile

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ndell Phillips, Mrs. Poller Lussell Lowell, S. J. Ma REN'S TABLE vast variety of Dolls, of ev-four inches high, ready drep Il find complete dre off's shoes and bonnets fr

irniture, all from Paris, OE TABLE

anufacture, from Nantack pected daily to arrive-si d-work, glass-work, st mpletely fitted ladies' g white satin, trimmed nere, braided with silk

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stands of beautiful infant flannel, complete. LES FROM GLASGOW ke a beautiful Fair. try, and from Dablia, Wa London, Darlington, 0 on their way.

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NASTER GENERAL

A Postmaster may escublisher of a newspaper third person, and frank

roney should always a

HE LIBERATOR: BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, W. Williams, General Agent:

ATTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL all remittances are to be made, and

of the state of th of the following gentlemen: Fran-yet Philarick, Ellis Gray Lor. CT, William Bassett.

LLIOYD GARRISON, Editor.

0L. XI.---NO. 53.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION. 150 of the Navy to Protect the South and Slavery ! 1 ?

the Report of the Secretary of the Nathe cat let out of the bag! Read ants, farmers, mechanics and workaminted eyes, and then ask, What

we although sufficiently important stify and require a very large inal force, are by no means the most the subject suggests. Ranking in actions, we are trader an absoldte date our policy, in some degree, by stries, so far as their policy may afusiderable maritime powers have, ided greatly to their naval forthis moment actively engaged in This fact alone would seem to rennecessary that we should make non our part. In proportion as the means by which they night, in common prudence, to ces and to our own means of d injury. Any other course will sions upon our rights, which will reasons upon our reasons upon our reasons of one as we shall patiently which must ultimately force us to e precise time when we are least it successfully.

eir councils, and slower in their which are not bound to observe a of free government, have a peguard their soil from invasion. aditutions presents a very strong int. A war between the United point.

noisiderable maritime power would dat this day as it would have been a sgo. It would be a war of incur-The first blow would golulion. The first blow would bough OUR OWN INSTITUtion, it is presumed, would expect wer us for any length of time, in a s upon our own soil; and no wise nt it. A more promising exight in arraying what are sup-elements of our social system. An enemy so disposed, and upon any part of our soil which might o his enterprise, would be armed wer of annoyance. Of the ultimate have no reason to be en in the best event, war upon our d be the more expensive, the more and the more horrible in its effects, by at the same time to oppose an enemy

r waters security, to a certain extent, asion by sea. So long as maritime wars cted in vessels of large size and great had little to apprehend from them, exce on land. But this security can relied on. The application of steam els of war, and the improvements which been made in artillery, are destined oht, and which may be easily across the ocean in vessels of a larger penetrate the interior through our thus expose half our country to de, the facility with which such ald escape, and the promptness with which change the point of attack, would enable nparatively inconsiderable force, eaboard, and to carry all the of war into the securest retreats of our peous would be terriwhere, but in the southern portion of our by might, and probably would, be disastrous

ful to a very great extent, in spite of all the version of half our country ingarrison could protect us against it. ed condition of our country, such our institutions, and such the posie, that a population of twice our Powers of the world could not subdue us, adary naval Power could avoid our land set our armies at defiance, and prosecute us a war intolerably harassing and disastrous. gle question, then, which we have to de-ference to tais subject, is, where and by it these battles be fought, which may me necessary in defence of our propastitutions, our honor, and our lives? meet the enemy upon the ocean, with men ad disciplined for the contest, or suffer him our coast, trusting to a scattered and e to expel him from their farms and This question admits of but one antis worse than idle to suppose that all sterests, to which I have alluded, can ly protected by our present naval force. and miles of exposed sea and lake coast, commerce scattered through the most dis-and a domestic trade exposed alike upon upon our interior waters, are, in rendered to the encury, when they are en-

riews be not altogether deceptive, the How far it shall be increased, the wisthe only adequate defence of our counincursions, from which so to be apprehended, I respectfully suggest and salely stop short of half the naval ritime Power in the world. esce, and we do not propose to our-of aggression in any case, except so eccessary, as a measure of defence. ible that any nation could detach from ore than one fourth of its whole naattack us upon our own coast; so that, ng such part of our own force as we sploy at all, and such part as we should employ elsewhere, we might reas-epel from our shores any maritime half its force in ships. With less ic to repel from our shores any marting the only half its force in ships. With less our fleets would serve only to swell the and feed the cupidity of our enemy. It is have none at all, than to have less than enemy. aware, that this great increase of our a cannot be effected in any short time. I and towards the attainment of which es ought to be steadily directed. An on, as liberal as the means of the will allow, will, in a few years, accomhat is desirable.

If Here is the cloven took of the devil, revealed de hideous deformity!

Proca the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer

Texas. There is reason to believe that at some period dupresent session of Congress, the question ling Terrs into the Union, will be submitselderation. This is a question of grave e; and in our opinion, when considered ople aside from all prejudices, cannot fail

ica the question of admitting Texas into the



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1841.

portion of the admitted territory; and the consequent further introduction of slaves from the West India Islands, will be prevented. We are well aware, that while Texas nominally prohibits the introduction of slaves, except from the United States, her great source of supply is the West India Islands, which are supplied directly from the coast of Africa. e supplied directly from the coast of Africa, rough that most infamous of all trufficks, the slave trade. Admit Texas, then -throw over and around her the protection of our laws—and not only would we exclude the introduction of slaves from the West India Islands, but in the same ratio decrease the de-

mand of the West India Islands upon the direct

trade with Africa.

Then again, add Texas to the United States, and inasmuch as our laws will prevent the introduction of slaves from the West India Islands, it follows as inasmuch as our laws will prevent the introduction of slaves from the West India Islands, it follows as a matter of course, that the entire supply must be derived from the Slave States of our Union. We need not tell the intelligent reader, that the slave is always nursed with the greatest care, best clothed and fed, and treated with the greatest kindness, where his labor is most productive, and his intrinsic value the greatest. It is a knowledge of these facts, that has induced many humane slaveholders of Manyland and Virginia, to sell their slaves en masse to the south-western planter, at the same time that they refused to sell them to the inhabitants of the south-western planter, at the same time that them, that owing to the more genial climate and more fertile lands of the southwest, the planter there necessarily finds slave labor far more profitable; and consequently that he is not only enabled to furnish him with better clothing and food, but that it becomes his interest to do so. It follows of course that every philanthropist and every abolitionist in the land—every individual who really feels, or pretends to feel an interest in the slave, and desires to better his condition—should be the advocates of any and every measure calculated to change his location from Maruland. Virginia. Kentucku and Missouri. very measure calculated to change his location spect. rom Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, o more southern regions and a more favorable cl

Attach Texas to the Union, and within ten years each and all of the States named, including North Carolina, would be compelled to abolish slavery from within her borders, for the simple reason, that they could not afford to keep them, whon their value would be much greater in the South-west. Necessity—absolute and imperative necessity—would compel the sale of their slaves to the south-wester planter, because the entire produce of their labor, brought in competition with the slave labor of Lousiana and Texas, would not pay the current expense of feeding and clothing them, much less yield an interest upoff uner coat. Such being the case—and that it would be, no man in his senses can question—should not eyery friend of the slave advocate the annexation of Texas to the Union, in order that the introduction of slaves from the West Indies might thus be excluded, and at the same time the condition of our slaves be greatly benefitted, by being transported to a more genial part of the country, where the increased value of their services would insure them better food and clothing, and greater attention on the rest of their services. And they would be much of the slave advocate the increased value of their services would insure them better food and clothing, and greater attention to some expressions which you make the Methodist Society in this city, allow me to call your attention to some expressions which we held was a being so formed, and white friar-street Chapel, on Sunday evening, the 5th inst. You stated that man was a being so formed, and composed of such valuable materials, that the whole materials universe besides could not equal him in value. You asked the question, 'why is it we do estimate a man's value by his height, or his weight of flesh, and blood, and bones;' and you are the minister of a church that recognizes the right of its members to carry on a traffic in human flesh, and blood, and bones; and to hold properly in, and sell that noble being MAN, whom you stated to have been created in the image of God Attach Texas to the Union, and within ten years

Spirits of Fox, Penn, Barclay, Lay, Woolm Lundy! Western Quakerism !

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meeting of Friends in Indiana Yearly Meeting, and to Friends indivi dually.

Information having reached this meeting the some of our meeting-houses have been opened for the purpose of holding anti-slavery meetings, and delivering lectures, we feel concerned to advise against such a practice, as being contrary to the general usage of society, and of hurtful tendency to

oncern on account of the publication and circulaaddress written by a member of our society, on the subject of one of our important testimonies, but which had not undergone the examination of a meeting for sufferings, agreeably to the requisitions of our discipline.\* As such acts may affect the reputation of our religious society, and may disturb its harmony, which has been the case in the instance before us, we feel called upon to express our disap-probation of such proceedings. There are also some periodicals within our limits, conducted under the character and style of Friends, whose object seems to be the promotion and advancement of our testi-mony against slavery; but not being under our supervision, we cannot, consistently, give them our

sanction, nor be responsible in any way for their And as the subject of slavery is producing great excitement in our land, we again tenderly advise our dear friends not to join in association with those who do not profess to wait for divine direction in such important concerns; lest if we overact the part called for at our hands, we injure the righteous ause, and suffer loss ourselves; comparable to that is said of Ephraim of old, 'he hath mixed himself among the people; 'strangers have devoured his strength, and he knoweth it not'

There is no topic so prolific of discord and bad blood, and the heat engendered by a protracted discussion would hardly have been allayed during the session. It was anticipated on all sides, and the abolitionists in the House and through the country were prepared to fan the embers in every possible way. But Mr. Cost Johnson has disappointed these hopeful patriots. No man in the House is better skilled in Parliamentary tactics than Mr. J. By a crying for equal rights for the colored people of the

Union was discussed, some years since, we were a | single adroit movement, he composed the whole dif-Union was discussed, some years since, we were amongst the most earnest advocates of that measure. Without being in any way interested in the fate of Texas, except as in our judgment her destiny and future position are inseparably connected with the welfare of the United States, we are free to confess, that the more we have reflected upon the subject, the more strongly we are convinced, that if Texas should consent to become a part and parcel of the United States, it is our duty to admit her.

In the first place, the best feelings of the philanthropist and the abolitionist should be in favor of the admission of Texas; because, the moment that she is admitted, the laws of the United State in regard to the slave trade, will necessarily extend over every

### IRELAND.

Four Letters to the Rev. James Caughey,

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MINISTER, On the participation of the American Methodist Enis copal Church in the Sin of Slavery. By Robert Johnston, Member of the Methodist Society, Dublin. Dublin : Samuel J. Machen, D'Olier-st. 1841.

LETTER I.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16th, 1841.

where the increased value of their services would insure them better food and clothing, and greater attention on the part of their masters? And then, too, at the same time that these benefits are to be secured to the slave by a mere change of location, and the introduction of others into the country prevented, we should be morally certain of adding not less than four, and probably five of the northern slave States, to the list of free States. To this it is answered, that Texas would ultimately constitute as many slave States. Admit it. There are at present fourten free and twelve slave States, add five to the number of free States, and our number would be nineteen, while the five slave States, ultimately to some of your friends in Dublin, how much the Sobe formed out of Texas, would only supply the place ciety are doing in America for the abolition of slaof the slave States, made free States by the admission of Texas into the Union. Our space will not permit us to dwell upon this argument, and the inthe rights of the slave. How you could, consistentbevitable consequences of some of the considerations presented; but the intelligent reader, seeking after ceive. That some individual members of the Society are doing so, I admit; but, as a body, the Society are decidedly opposed to it. I know that are decidedly opposed to it. I know there are men in America who, despite the fulminations and threatnings of an ecclesiastical and spiritual banditti, are the unflinching and uncompromising advocates of freedom for the slave; and some of them are found among the ranks of Methodism; but Methodism, as well as nearly every other ism, gives its sanction and support to slavery. And I am sure many of these facts connected with their proceedings on the slavery question cannot have escaped your own observa-

on and knowledge.

In the General Conference which met in May, 1836, in Cincinnati, in the free State of Ohio, it was resolved and adopted by the delegates of the An-nual Conference in the General Conference assemur members.

The meeting has also been brought into painful eral Conference, who are reported to have lectured in this city recently upon and in favor of modern abolitionism—that they are decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism.' This modern abolitionism modern abolitionism. This modern abolitionism, sir, means neither more nor less than immediate, unconditional freedom for the slave, declaring slavery to be a sin both against God and man. And in the Ohio Annual Conference, which met a short time before, the following resolution was adopted: - Resolved. That those brethren and citizens of the North, who resist the abolition movement with firmness and moderation, are the true friends of the church, the slaves of the South, and the Constitu-tion of our common country.' The New-York Annual Conference, which met in June, 1836, resolved - That none ought to be elected to the office of deacon or elder in our church, unless he give a pledge to the Conference that he will refrain from agitating the church with discussions upon the subject of abolitionism.' With regard to Zion's Watch man, the only newspaper in any way connected with the Society, which they feared would not be silent upon the subject of abolitionism, it was resolved,— 'That we disapprove of the members of this Confer-ence patronizing, or in any way giving countenance to a paper called the Zion's Watchman.' And in 1838, the same Conference 'Resolved, as the sense 1838, the same Conference 'Resolved, as the sense of this Conference, that any of its members or pro-bationers who shall patronize Zion's Watchman \*Address of Joseph Sturge to the members of the either by writing in commendation of its character Address of Joseph Starge to the members of the belief of Friends in America.

† Free Labor Advocate, Protectionist and Jubilee, y Arnold Buffum.

or circulating it, recommending it to any of our people, or by procuring subscribers, or by collecting or remitting monies, shall be deemed guilty of indiscretional and the best statements.

Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.

The Abolition Question.

It is singular that the prompt and satisfactory adjustment of the abolition question in the House of Representatives should not have attracted more attention from the press and the country generally. The expectation was, that a long and violent struggle would precede any settlement of this matter. There is no topic so prolific of discord and bad blood, and the heat engendered by a protracted dispusion, and the heat engendered by a protracted dispusion, and the heat engendered by a protracted dispusion, and dealt with accordingly. These, sir, were resolutions passed in the free States, taken from minutes of the conferences, which show the unchristian part which ministers of religion have taken upon the slavery question in the Methodist church of America. But I must trouble you still further with an extract taken from the minutes of the Georgia Annual Conference, that it is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is alwayer, as it exists in the United States, is not a moral evil. I think there is nothing more wanting to fix the guilt of slavery up-

to know that he can no longer be an unconcerned spectator and be guiltless.

I have been told that you stated that Charles L. Remond, a colored American, who lately lectured on American slavery in this city, has given an unfair representation of the case of the General Conference held at Baltimore, in 1840, passing a resolution forbidding any of their preachers receiving the testimony of colored persons in the trial of white members of he church in the slave States. I will give you have the words of the recolution as it was give you here the words of the resolution as it was carried, and you and those who have heard his lecares can judge how far he has been guilty of mis-epresentation, and how far the Baltimore General representation, and how far the Baltimore General Conference are justified in passing such a resolution:—Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable for any preacher among us to admit of persons of color to give testimony on the trial of white persons in any State where they are denied that privilege by law? The only pretext that can be offered to justify the members of the General Conference in passing such a resolution, would be the interference of the civil law in cases ecclesiastical; nor would even that justify them were it

tical; nor would even that justify them were it tical; nor would even that justify the true. Are men as christians, and are christian churches, bound to sanction and obey every unjust and iniquitous law which a corrupt legislature may etation to those texts of scripture which comnd obedience to magistrates, and submission to he powers that be, which you apply to the eighth commandment, and to those texts which enjoin the boundance of children to their parents in all things, you must come to the conclusion, that in all cases where the law of the land, or the magistrate, comference acted as a convention of Christian men, in-stead of passing such a resolution, they would have passed one declaring such a law on the part of the legislature to be unjust, unchristian, and tyranni-cal. Although in America there is no alliance re-

cognized between church and state; no unhallowed league by which the state pledges itself to support and uphold whatever church it may chance in its erring wisdom to light upon; and by which the church in its turn pledges itself to support the laws and institutions of the State, no matter how unjust

or arbitrary; yet the churches or America virtually perform their part as faithfully as if such a league really existed, in lending their sanction and support to those laws which are for the support and stability of slavery.

Now, sir, I put it to you, can that church be the church of God, or can that man be a disciple of Je-sus Christ, who would teach that slavery as it ex-iss in the United States is not a moral evil: una 'that which is doing unto others as we would not they should do unto us,' is not a breach of the morthey should do unto us,' is not a breach of the moral law? Remember that the scriptures tell us, 'that whosever shall break the least of these commandments and teach men so, shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven;' and 'If any man shall take away his part out of the Lamb's book of life, and out of the holy city.' If slavery be contrary to the species of the moral law, and contary to the spirit and precepts of the new dispensation, the above denunciation must fall heavily upon those who are trying to persuade the people of America that there is nothing in slavery contrary to the true spirit and doctrines of christianity. I ask you, can you, believing slavery to be a sin, be consistent in remaining silent, and subjecting your conduct to improve our fellow-man both here and abroad? Is the true spirit and doctrines of christianity. I ask you, can you, believing slavery to be a sin, be consisted in remaining silent, and subjecting your conduct to the decision and control of a convention that could so far become recreant to the cause of truth and justice, as to pass resolutions such as I have quoted above, and forbid its preachers to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the church, with a significant of the church, with a significant of the church, with a significant of the church of the church with a significant of the church of t and transpallity of the church with agitating such tributes to create? And what is the effect of slave-questions? I ask you, can you be consistent in helding connexion with a church that will receive into its bosom the covetous and the extortioner in the person of the American slaveholder, when the scriptures of truth command, 'not to keep company of all robbery, the robbery of man by his fellow-man is the west and that every claveholder is essential. scriptures of truth command, 'not to keep company if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or or an extortioner; with such an one, no, not to eat?'
Where, sir, is the consistency of any man, or body of men-where, sir, is the consistency of that church that would excommunicate for the sin of drunken-ness, fornication, or idolatry, and would not equally article of merchandise; or if any church upon God's

earth deserves the name of apostate, it is that church which will support, sanction, and practise such a system of deep-wrought iniquity.

Nor let it be said that any expression here used is designed to militate against Methodism. If called upon, I would be the last to shrink from defendng its interests or any of its peculiar doctrines gainst the assaults of infidelity, or the corruptions f a spurious Christianity; but I shall ever as strenuously bear an honest testimony against the hypoc-risy of men calling themselves the followers of Mr. Wesley, who are not actuated by the same uncomcomising spirit which so highly distinguished that enerable man; and who have fallen from that rec-tude of principle which his first followers so emi-ently possessed. The first Methodists of America held slavery in the deepest abborrence, and any mem-ber convicted of selling slaves was excluded the society. They declared slavery to be contrary to the laws of God, man, and nature, burtful to society, and doing unto others what we would not they should o unto us,

But while I charge the guilt of slavery upon the but while I charge the guit of slavery upon the society in Ainerica, I am sorry to have to acknowledge that the society here is not wholly free from the baneful contagion. Instead of our exerting an influence upon the society in America, which is one of the arguments used by those who would still hold eligious fellowship with American slaveholders, it to be feared that the society there has exerted an influence upon us—if, indeed, we ever had just sentiments upon the subject, which I an inclined to doubt. Only a few weeks ago, the society here refused the loan of one of their meeting houses to Charles L. Remond, a colored American, to hold an nti-slavery meeting free from every thing connect with sectarianism; to give the people of Dub lin, of every persuasion, information on the state of the abolition movement; and to enlist their sympathies and interests on behalf of the slaves of the United States;—because, forsouth, some lath and plaster worshippers in the society considered the object not to be one of a purely religious character. Now, sir, such an expression, coming from men who tell or, such an expression, coming from men who tell you they believe in the sin of slavery, and wish for the emancipation of the slave, if it convicts them not of downright hypocrisy, does convict them of the grossest inconsistency. Are not all places alike acgrossest inconsistency. Are not all places alike ac-ceptable to God, where he is worshipped in spirit and truth? Houses for exclusive religious worship

ought to be used only for convenience; they have no

A meeting of the opponents of slavery was recently held in the Royal Exchange, Dublin. James Haughton, the well-known philanthropist, presided on the occasion, and in the course of some excellent remarks said-

Slavery such as I have described to you exists, to an immense exteat, in America. That highly pro-fessing people, who talk so much about liberty, and affect to despise the institutions of every other coun-try in the world as unfit for men to live under—that country which has blazoned upon its standard one of the noblest declarations which has ever been pro-mulgated, but which they have made a mere parchmulgated, but which they have made a mere parch-ment record, having no place in their affections— that people have degraded themselves by a foul con-tact with slavery such as I have described; and it is to this degraded land that thousands of our country-men are annually emigrating, unconscious that so great a blot rests upon it. America is a fine land, and her white people may well boast of the freedom they enjoy; but, so long as they retain three millions they enjoy; but, so long as they retain three minions of their fellow-men in bondage merely on account of the dark color of their skins, their name will be dishonored on the earth. Let us endeavor to wash our hands clear of this wickedness, by telling every our hands clear of this wickedness, by telling every that the comes among us, that dishonored on the call.

dishonored on the cal degrading as any of the crimes which are considered among men every where as rendering their perpetrators infamous. Mr. Haughton here took a rapid survey of the condition of slaves in the southern States of the Union, and gave some account of the States of the Union, and gave some account of the practice of breeding slaves for sale. He drew the attention of his audience to some measures in which we might co-operate with anti-slavery societies in America for the overthrow of this gigantic evil, particularly urging the propriety of a total disuse of to-bacco—it being entirely produced by slave labor—a useless and expensive luxury, which could be readily dispensed with, and the giving up of which would evince some disposition, on our parts, to be would evince some disposition, on our parts, to be really alive in the good work.

The meeting was next addressed by our beloved coadjuters, Richard D. Webb and Richard Allen—the

My friends, I am anxious that we should really f any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or is the worst, and that every slaveholder is essentialovetous, or an idolator, or a railer, or a drunkard, ly and bona fide a man-stealer. And what robbery r an extortioner; with such an one, no, not to eat?' my hat, my coat, my money—all my earthly proper-ty; but he who steals myself, is guilty of that crime in addition to all the rest—for, in stealing myself, exclude the slaveholder, who is guilty of the worst species of covetousness and extortion? Let it not be said that any expressions which I have been a duration to all the rest—for, in stealing myself, he steals my all. (Hear, hear.) I am anxious, too, that we should understand the real state of slavery in America. But first I must allude to a remark. re too harsh or unchristian. If any man under eaven deserve the name of villain, it is the Amerian slaveholder. It is the man who will sain at home. I pity the man who kalds such as the man who will sain at home. I pity the man who kalds such as the man who will sain at home. I pity the man who kalds such as the man who will sain at home. neaven deserve the name of villain, it is the American slaveholder. It is the man who will seize with refining grasp, as his property, the new-born infant, coming from the hand of its Creator, full of the spot-less inaccence of heaven, whom nature and natural. ruman grasp, as his property, the new-norm mand, coming from the hand of its Creator, full of the spot-less innocence of heaven, whom nature and nature's have slaves at home, but place himself in the condi-tion of onc of the three millions in America, or of article of merchandise; or if any church upon God's the five millions of slaves in India, our fellow-subearth deserves the name of apostate, it is that church jects, and he will blush to make the comparison (Loud cheers.) I have spoken of America. would that noble country rise, were it not for slave-ry! It is from no low metives that I often raise my voice against her especial sin—but because I feel it is that which mars her onward progress. What humiliating sights does she not present? The othit is that which mars her onward progress. What humiliating sights does she not present? The other day—oaly the other day—last month, what humiliating scenes were enacted in Massachusetts, in dragging colored people out of the railway cars to the 'nigger' car assigned fiem. But I rejoice to say that the great bulk of the passengers seemed to detest such wickedness. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. James Henry Webb next addressed the meeting. He read some interesting extracts bearing on

ing. He read some interesting extracts bearing on the question of slavery, and commented on them, much to the satisfaction of a large audience, many of whom declared their increased abhorrence of sla very; and several voluntarily promised to give up the use of tobacco altogether, for the sake of their poor oppressed brethren. We left the meeting, highly pleased, and fully satisfied that our people only need information on the subject of slavery, to make them detest it in all its hideous forms.

## SELECTIONS.

Slavery in British India.

Lord Brougham has recently made a powerful speech in the House of Lords, on this subject.

After stating the law on the subject of slavery, and expressing his fears that British subjects had unwittingly exposed themselves to its penalties, by engaging in the slave trade, his lordship read extracts from the report of the India law commissioners on the subject of slavery in India. These extracts gave instances of borrid and systematically planned murders for the sake of obtaining children the self-integration. planned murders for the sake of obtaining children to be sold into slavery. Lord Brougham, after reading the extracts, made an eloquent appeal to the Government to take steps to accelerate the abolition of such atrocities. The following extract, taken from a full report of Lord Brougham's statements, supplies the most valuable of the facts adduced by supplies the most valuable of the facts adduced by his lordship in bearing out his position of the enormity of the crime of slave dealing in India: and he read an extract from the report of the commissioners which strikingly pointed out one of the consequences of slavery in India. The practice to which he alluded, had only recently been brought to light, and

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rosses
am Wilbur. . N. P. Rogers, Concord ;-Wils-Leonard Chase, Milford. im Wilbur, Dover :- Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vernort.—John Bement, Woodsteck:—Rowland.
Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachuserrs.—Moses Emery, West Newbury:—

Massachusetts.—Mosos Emery, West Newbury;—
C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Norton;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Loucell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and ecinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanner;—Laz: Azstin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E Bird, Tunnt m; B. Freemah, Breuster;—R. F. Walleut, Dennis;—George O. Harmon, Haterhill;—Joseph Brown, Andoer;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.

[ET] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, lost column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 574.

United States, to which they are entitled to as men and a christians, and deprecating such unchristian proceedings in an assembly of men calling themselves the ministers of Jesus Christ? Until you act a decided part, it is in vain for you to persuade the people of Dublin that you are an abolitionist. If such a system as slavery were recognized and acted upon by persons professing Paganism and Mahommetanism, we might perhaps look on and be silent, without incurring responsibility; but when it every become of the church, it is here that every member should begin to feel his own accountability, and to know that he can no longer be an unconcerned spectator and be guiltless.

I have seen told that you stated that Charles L.

Inaverseen told that you stated that Charles L.

Inaverseen told that you stated that Charles L.

Inaverseen told that you stated that Charles L. ed, and they found this system more literative than that of murdering travellers in good circumstances, and less likely to be brought to the notice of the local authorities, as enquiries were seldom made after the victims by their surviving relations. Those gangs, contrary to the customs of those whose proceedings are now so well known to us, invariably take their families with them on their expeditions; and the female members of the gang are employed as inveiglers to win the confidence of the emigrant families they fall in with on the road. They introduce these families to the gang, and they are preluce these families to the gang, and they are preduce these families to the gang, and they are pre-vailed upon to accompany them to some place suita-ble for their designs upon them, where the parents are murdered by the men, while the women take care of the children. After throwing their bodies care of the children. After throwing their bodies into the river, or otherwise disposing of them, the men return to their women in the camp; and when the children inquire after their parents, they are told that they have sold them to certain members of the gang, and departed. If they appear to doubt the truth of these assertions, they are deterred from further inquiries by a threat of instant death. They are allowed to associate freely with the families of the murderers, and in a few days their grief subsides and they become reconciled to their fate. The fethe murderers, and in a few days their grief subsides and they become reconciled to their fate. The female children are either adopted by members of the gang, or sent in charge of the women, to be disposed of. They find a ready sale for them among the Brinjarahs, many of whom are connected with these gangs in their murderous trade, and all of them are well known in Upper India, to traffic in children.—

well known in Upper India, to traffic in children.—
These Brinjarahs re-sell the children to the prostitates of the different cities, who soon become acquainted with the fate of their parents, and are much
pleased to learn it, as it relieves them of all apprehension that they will ever come to reclaim them.'
He then gives the examination of some of the
wretches connected with these gangs of murderers.
One of these outcasts says, 'We call our trade, viz.,
murdering travellers for their children, megpunna.'
Another was asked, 'Q. You have stated in your various depositions, that you invariably preserve the Another was asked, 'Q. You have stated in your various depositions, that you invariably preserve the children, and sell them. Are you not afraid that these children will disclose the manner in which you got them, and thereby you get into trouble?—A.—We invariably murder our victims at night, first taking the precaution to put the children to sleep, and in the morning we tell them that we have purchased them from their parents, who have gone off and left them. Q. You seem to have been in the habit of selling children in all parts of the country: how have you avoided being apprehended?—A.—The children are seldom aware of the fate of their parents; and in general we sell them to people very parents; and in general we sell them to people very well acquainted with the nature of our proceedings.

> From the Herald of Freedon Of One Idea.

Abolitionists have been taunted as people ' of one idea, when they have pressed anti-slavery home on the conscience, to such a degree as to worry it, and make it seek for refuge. Why don't you attend part of the time to something clase? What do you give your whole soul to one thing, as if there were noth-

your whole soul to one thing, as if there were nothing else in the world?

The charge being false, it brings, by and by, the pro-slavery accusation, 'You are of too many ideas. You are extraneous. You do not confine yourself to the subject of slavery, but are dragging in other subjects.' That we were dragging them into antislavery, was false enough; but that abolitionists had other ideas than that of mere plantation slavery, was true. Abolitionists, as such, keep true and steady to the cause of the slave, as the needle to the pole. But they are wide awake to all other kindred questions and subjects. Their eve is single. 4red questions and subjects. Their eve is single and the single eye lets in the light like a flood. They are the whole-hearted tee-totallers. They go all lengths in moral reform. They are many them for tee-total peace—individual as well as r

them for the total peace—material as well as har-tional, &c. &c.

They mingle no distinct enterprise together.

They go for total abstinence, along with men who have never thought of anti-slavery, or of peace.

They confound nothing. Departed new organiza-tion grossly lied, when it charged this upon us. But it has gone to its own place. Its ashes may get what rest they can, for all us. But it 'was a master great' deceiver 'in its day!' It wanted to saddle its abominable sectarian notions on to the anti-slavery enterprise, and its other notions,—all its notions:— that is to say, it would not fellowship as abolition-ists, any who differed with them on their 'extraneous' notions. They basely deserted the anti-slave-ry service, because devoted abolitionists, who would not endorse any longer their heathenish notions on extraneous subjects, refused to become people of one idea. They run away like traitors, and thought they were dragging the anti-slavery platform after them. They were mistaken. They left that behind,

and now, having nothing at all to stand on, they have sunk and disappeared.

Even the People's Advocate casts off poor new organization. It wants to delude some old organizationists, who go to the ballot-box. It is the old desconing a pow gains we tell our voting the old dragon in a new guise, we tell our voting brethren. Beware of the amphibious thing! It originated in treacherous new organization. It is a Jack-a-lantern, prung from the fermentation of that dead and rotspring from the fermentation of that dead and rot-ting carcass. That carcass is putrescent, and up-springs, gendered in its dissolving carrion, this will-o'-wisp, the People's Advocate—that will vanish, when day breaks, or the fog clears away.

Anti-slavery rejoices that the temperance move-ment has at length fallen into the right hands. The clergy and the politicians have made a foot-ball of it long enough. The ciergy have kicked it out of the meeting-house, and away from the pulpit, to-wards the State House and the Court House; and the politicians have called it a moral enterprise, and kicked it back again towards the meeting-house, where they supposed morals belonged. Poor Temperance, between them both, has had to lie in the Hawkins and his brethren, and an army has come up from the gutter, to fight its great battles! Anti-Hawkins and his brethren, and an army has come up from the gutter, to fight its great battles! Antislavery lowers its banners to pay them the salute as they pass. Nay, abolitionists enlist by hundreds and thousands into their army. We cry hail, and God-speed to them; and when they have triumphed, they will turn their victorious arms with us upon slavery. We shall have an anti-slavery host of them, by and by, all armed and veteranized in teetotal service. Tee-totalism is not even kindred with anti-slavery, in this aspect. It is identical. It is anti-slavery, itself. We push it as such. The Herald of Freedom is a tee-total paper, direct, in the service of anti-slavery.

Our glorious women see this, and hence it is, among other causes, that Maria W. Chapman, Abby

among other causes, that Maria W. Chapman, Abby Kelley, and others are in the tee-total field, side by side with the \* Reformed Drunkards.' The enterprise is one—whether the 'Reformers' see it or not. Its great ultimatum is to sober the land for the deliverance of the slave, and the downfall of all tyranny. lod speed the day.

HARD TIMES. Southern slavery, clias pauperism, is the agency. If you ask almost any broken merchant in Pearl-street, how he came to fail, the answer is, "Because of my unpaid southern debts."

From the New-Orleans Advertiser, of Dec. 8. Protest

Of the officers and crew of the American brig Creole bound from Richmond to New-Orleans, whose car-go of slaves mutinied on the 7th of Nov. 1841, of the Hole-in-the-Wall, murdered a passenger. wounded the Captain and others, and put into Nassan, N. P., where the authorities confined nineteen of the mutineers, and forcibly liberated nearly all

By this public instrument of protest be it known that, on the second day of December, eighteen hundred and forty one, before me, William Young Lewsis, notary public in and for the city of New-Orleans,

duly commissioned and sworn:
Personally came and appeared Zephaniah C. Gifford, acting master of the American brig called the Creole, of Richmond, who declared that the said vessel sailed from the port of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, on the thirteenth day of October last past, laden with manufactured tobacco in boxes and slaves, then under command of Captain Robert Enind for the port of New-Orleans, in the

That when about 130 miles to the North North-East of the Hole-in-the-Wall, the slaves, or part thereof on board said vessel, rose on the officers, crew and passengers, killed one passenger, severely wounded the captain, this appearer, and a part of the crew; compelled said appearer, then first mate, to navigate said vessel to Nassau, in the Island of New-Providence, where she arrived, and a portion of the ringleaders of said insurrection were confin-ed in prison, and the remainder of said slaves lib-erated by the British authorities of said Island; and required me, notary, to make record of the saintending more at leisure to detail particulars.

And this day again appeared the said acting mate; ter, together with Lucius Stevens, acting mate; William Devereux, cook and steward; Henry Speck, John Silvy, Jaques Lecomte, Francis Foxwell, and Blair Curtiss, seamen—all of, and belonging to said was a secondary week as a secondary to law. And this day again appeared the said acting n sesol, who, being severally sworn according to declare the truth, did depose and say— That said vessel started as aforesaid, she

tight and strong, well manned, and provided in eve That said vessel left Richmond on the 25th day of October, 1841, with about 102 slaves on board:

That about 90 of said slaves were shipped on board on the 20th of said month, of which 41 were shipped by Robert Lumkin, about 39 by John R. Howell, 9 by Nathaniel Mathews, and 1 by Wm. Robinson; that from that time, about one or two per day were put on board by John R. Howell, until about the said 25th day of October, so as to make ut the said 25th day of October, so as to make the whole number of 135 slaves.

The men and women slaves were divided. The men were all placed in the forward hold of the brig, except old Lewis and servant of Mr. Thomas Mc-Cargo, who staid in the cabin, as assistant servant, and the women in the hold aft, except six female servants, who were taken in the cabin. Between em was the cargo of the brig, consisting of boxes

of tobacco.

The slaves were permitted to go on deck, but the men were not allowed at night to go in the hold aft where the women were.
On the 30th of October, the brig left Hampton

On the 30th of October, the brig left Hampton Roads for New-Orleans. The slaves were all under the superintendence of William Henry Merritt, a passenger. John R. Howell had the particular charge of the slaves of Thomas McCargo—Theophilus McCargo being considered too young and inexperienced—and the general charge of the other slaves, all being under the master of the vessel. The slaves were all carefully watched. They were perfectly obedient and guiet and showed no signs of fectly obedient and quiet, and showed no signs matiny and disturbance, until Sunday, the 7th of Nov. about 9 P. M. in lat. 27 46, N. lon. 75 20 W.

The captain, supposing that they were nearer A-baco than they were, had ordered the brig to be laid to, which was done. A good breeze was blowing at the time, and the sky was a little hazy, with trade clouds flying.

Mr. Gifford was on watch. He was told by Eli-

jah Morris, one of the slaves of Thomas McCargo, that one of the men had gone aft among the women. Mr. Gifford then called Mr. Merritt, who was in the cabin, and informed him of the fact. Mr. Merritt came up and went to the main hatch, which was the entrance to the after hold, and asked two or three of the slaves who were near, if any of the men were down in that hold, and he was informed that they were. Mr. Merritt then waited until Mr. Gifford nearly, and then Mr. Merritt went down in the hold and lighted it. Mr. Gifford stood over the hatchway. On striking a light, Merritt found Mad-ison Washington, a very large and strong slave of Thomas McCargo, standing at his back. Merritt raid to Madison, 'Is it possible that you are down here? You are the last man on board the brig I expected to find here.' Madison replied, 'Yes, sir, it is me,' and instantly jumped to the hatchway, and got on deck, saying, 'I am going up, I cannot stay here.' He did this in spite of the resistance of Gifford and Merritt, who both tried to keep him back, and laid held of him for that nursose. and laid held of him for that purpose.

Madison ran forward, and Elijah Morris fired a

pistol, the ball of which grazed the back part of Gif-ford's head. Madison then shouted, 'We have begun, and must go .through. Rush, boys, rush aft, and we have them!' and calling to the slaves be-low, he said—'Come up, every one of you! If you don't lend a hand, I will kill you all, and throw you

Gifford now ran to the cabin, and aroused the Captain and others who were asleep, and the pas-sengers, viz:—Theophilus McCargo, Jacob Miller, John R. Howell, the second mate, Lucius Stephens the steward, Wm. Devereux a free colored man and the slave Lewis, belonging to Mr. T. McCargo acting as assistant steward. The slaves rushed aft acting as assistant steward. The slaves rushed aft, and surrounded the cabin. Merritt, hearing the report of the pistol, blew out his light and came from the hold. In doing this, he was caught by one of the negroes, who cried out, 'Kill him! he is one of them; ' and the other slaves immediately rushed up en him. One of them attempted to strike Merritt with a handspike; but missed him, and knocked down the negro who was holding Merritt. Merritt

then escaped to the cabin.

Howell, at this moment, jumped out of his berth, in his drawers, seized a musket, ran to the compan-ion way of the cabin, and after some struggling fired. The negroes instantly wrenched the musket from Howell's hands. Howell then seized a hand-spike, and defended himself from the slaves who pursued him. They thought he had another musket and retreated a little. He advanced, and they fell upon him with clubs, handspikes and knives. was knocked down and stabbed in not less than twenty places; but he rose, got away from them, and staggered back to the cabin, exclaiming, 'I am

dead—the negroes have killed me!'
It is believed that no more than four or five of the negroes had knives. Ben Blacksmith had the bowie knife he wrested from the captain, and stabbed Howell with it. Madison had a jack knife,

Howell with it. Madison had a jack knife, which appeared to have been taken from Howell. Morris had a sheath knife, which he had taken from the forecastle, and which belonged to Henry Speck. Gifford, after arousing the persons in the cabin, ran on deck, and up the main-rigging to the maintop. Merritt tried to get through the sky-light of the cabin, but could not, without being discovered. The negroes crowded around the sky-light outside, and the door of the cabin. Merrit then hid himself and the door of the cabin. Merritt then hid himself in one of the bertlis, and three of the female house servants covered him with blankets, and sat on the edge of the berth, crying and praying. Theophilus McCargo dressed himself on the alarm being given. McCargo dressed himself on the starm being given. Howell, after being wounded, stargered into said McCargo's state-room, where he fell and expired in about half an hour. His body was thrown overboard by order of Madison, Ben Blacksmith and Elijah his two nistals out, and fired Morris. McCargo got his two pistols out, and fired one of them at the negroes, then in the cabin; the other missed fire, and McCargo having no ammunition, put his pistols away. After the affray, the sheath-knife of Henry Speck was found in Elijah Morris's possession, and that of Foxwell in the possession of another negro, both covered with blood to the handles.

Jacob Miller, William Devereux and the slave Lewis, on the alarm being given, concealed them-selves in one of the state rooms. Elijah Morris called all who were concealed in the cabin to come selves in one of the state rooms. Elijah Morris called all who were concealed in the cabin to come forward, or they should have instant death. Miller came out first and said—Here I am, do what you please. Devereux and Lewis next came out, and begod for their lives. Madison stood at the door, and ordered them to be sent to the hold. Stevens got up on the alarm being given and ran one; Saw Hewell died, and then secreted himself in one of the state rooms, and when they commenced the search for Merritt, made his escape through the commenced the search for Merritt, made his escape through the cabin. They forced the musick they had reloaded, struck at him with knives and hamispikes, and chased him the rigging. He escaped to the fore-yard.

On the alarm being given, the captain called all hands to get up and fight. Henry Speck, one of the crew, was knocked down with a handspike. The helmsman was a Frenchman. Elijah Morris and Pompey Garrison were going to kill him, when Pompey Garrison were going to kill him, Madison told them they should not kill him, be

him to the fore royal yard.

The captain fought with his bowie knife alongside of Howell. The captain was engaged in the fight from eight to ten minutes, until the negroes got him down, in the starboard scuppers. He then made his escape to the maintop, being stabbed in several places, and much bruised with blows from sticks of wood found about the brig. After the captain got into the maintop, he fainted from the loss of blood, and Gifford fastened him with the rigging to prevent him from falling, as the vessel was then rolling heavily.

The captain's wife, her child and niece, then came and begged for their lives, and Ben Blacksmith ent them to the hold. Ben then called out for Merritt, and exclaimed, that all who had secreted him should be killed. The two female servants then left the berth where Merritt was concealed, and were sent down to the hold by Ben. Jim and Lewis exclaimed that 'master, me should not be killed,' and clung around him, begging Morris and Ben, who were going to kill him. Jim and Lewis exclaimed that 'master, me should not be killed,' and clung around him, begging Morris and Ben, who were then close with their knives in their hands, not to kill him. They consented, and ordered him to be taken to the hold. Jim and Lewis went voluntarily with Theophilus McCargo, the hold.

After a great deal of search, Merritt was found, and Ben Blacksmith and Elijah dragged him from his berth. They and several others surrounded him with knives, half handspikes, muskets and pistols, raised their weapons to kill him, and made room for him to fall.

On his representing that he had been the mate of a vessel, that he was the only person who could navigate for them, and ou Mary, a woman servant the waster. McCargo, in presence of many other of the slaves, how foolish they were that they had a ot, when they rose, illed all the whites on heard, and, were a present of the slaves, on heard and their tsual due to the salard. The pilot was carfied was from the being and never be carfed away from there. One of the pilot

on his representing that he had been the mate of a vessel, that he was the only person who could navigate for them, and on Mary, a woman servant belonging to McCargo, urging said Madison Washington to interfere, Madison ordered them to stop and allow Merritt to have a conversation with him.

This took place in a state room.

This was on Wednesday.

Kernosa on Abaco, and the taking of the slaves on board that vessel, by the English wreckers, to Nassau, in the Island of New-Providence.

Merritt then got his chart and explained to them the route, and read to them the Coast Pilot, and they agreed that if he would navigate them, they would save his life—otherwise death would be his portion. Pompey Garrison had been to New Orleans and knew the route. D. Ruffin and George Portlock knew the letters of the compass. They then set white persons. They completed the examination on the Friday following, when the attorney-general

was half past one o'clock, A. M. by Merritt's watch. The vessel was then put in Merritt's charge.

The nineteen slaves confined at Nassau, are the only slaves who took any part in the affray. All the women appeared to be perfectly ignorant of the plan, and from their conduct, could not have known anything about it. They were crying and praying during the night. None of the male slaves apparently under twenty years took any part in the affray.

The only negroes belonging to E. Lockett, who were in the fight, so far as can be ascertained, are out to be some our boats, and anchored near the brig; this sloop was towed from the shore by some our boats, and anchored near the brig; this sloop was towed from the shore by some our boats, and anchored near the brig; this sloop was towed from the shore by some our boats, and anchored near the brig; this sloop was towed from the shore by some our boats, and anchored near the brig; this sloop was towed from the shore are signed. The American Constitution of the majestrates were accompanied by a clerk. The atterious was present the first two days. The majestrates were accompanied by a clerk. The atterious was present the first two days. The majestrates were accompanied by a clerk. The atterious was present the first two days. The majestrates were accompanied by a clerk. The atterious was present the first two days. The majestrates were accompanied by a clerk. The atterious was present the first two days. The majestrates were accompanied by a clerk. The atterious was present the first two days. The majestrates were accompanied by a clerk. The atterious was present the first two days. The majestrates were accompanied by a clerk. The atterious was present the first two days. The majestrates were accompanied by a clerk. The atterious was present the first two days. The majestrates were accompanied by a clerk. The atterious was present the first two days.

were in the fight, so far as can be ascertained, are can be ascertained, are Ruffin, Ben Blacksmith, Addison, Tyler, and T. was also filled with men armed with clubs; all the Smallwood. The only negroes belonging to F. Mc-Cargo, who were in the fight, so far as can be remembered, are Elijah Morris, George Portlock, Willy, Glover, Madison Washington, and Pompey Garrison. The only negroes belonging to Sher-man Johnson, who were in the fight, were America Woodis, George Benton, Adam Carney, and Reuben Knight. The only slave belonging to J. & A. Hagan, who was in the fight, was Jordan Phillips. All the slaves above named are among the nineteen now confined at Nassau. There were no others ennow confined at Paissau. There were no obtained aggred in this mutiny. There were four who took the most active part in the fight, viz: Ben Blacksmith, Madison Washington, Elijah Morris, and D. Ruffin. Some of the negroes refused to join in the that they would be killed if they did not join in it.

At the beginning of this affray, Andrew Jackson, one of the slaves belonging to Thomas McCargo, jumped into the fore rigging, and called to Francis Foxwell, one of the crew, to know where he should go to save his life, saying that he was fearful that they would kill him. Foxwell told him to go to the foretop. He said he was afraid he would fall off, ed to the top and remained there during There were five sailors belonging to said vessel

Two were wounded, Henry Speck, and B. Curtiss. They were kept in the cabin. Two of the others, Francis Foxwell, and John Silvy, escaped to the maintop, and the remaining sailor, Francis Le-compte, remained at the wheel during the whole of the affray. The wounds of the sailors were dressed by the negroes, and the sailors were left to do as they pleased. During the affray, two of the neoes were severely wounded by handspikes. Elijah Morris, when asked after the fight, if they

ntended to kill the sailors, said :- 'No. I expect we shall rise again among ourselves, but the white

About 5 o'clock, A. M., one of the negroes in Madison ordered him to come down. Ben Blacksonth put a musket to his breast, and Madison threatened to kill him, if he would not take them to a Rijish island. threatened to kill him, if he would not take them to a British island. He promised to do so. Elijah Morris and Madison ordered Stevens to come down, and released him on making the same promise Giftord had made. The captain was then broadly down by them, and he and S.

the latitude which he was taking, compelled him to to the shore, where thousands were waiting to receive them.

When this proceeding was over, and all the slaves. Merritt might communicate secretly by that means. Gifford spoke to Merritt about the reckoning, when Morris told them if they talked any more to each other, one or both would be thrown overboard. other, one or both would be thrown overboard.

Morris, Madison, Ruffin and Ben, kept their knives

19 carried thence to prison. One of them died the and the time. A number of the others of the day after he had been put in prison, in consequence 19 who were in the affray, had knives, but none of wounds received in the affray. the other negroes had knives, or took any part with

The other negroes all remained at their regular stations, where they had been placed at the begin-ning of the voyage, except that the male slaves were not in the fore hold—the captain, his family, and the the 19, were when the others went for water or grub, or something of the kind. The others were kept under as much as the whites were. The 19 drank liquor in the cabin, and invited the whites to join 15th day of Nov. the Attorney General wrote a letter of the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come to New-Orleans, had it not been for the come and of the magistrates, and interference as before stated.

On Monday following these events, being the liquor in the cabin, and invited the whites to join 15th day of Nov. the Attorney General wrote a let-

The 19 said that all they had done was for their freedom. The others said nothing about it. They were much afraid of the 19. They remained forward of the mainmast. The 19 took possession of the after part of the brig, and stayed there the whole time, or were on the watch. Someof the 19 were fine, or were on the watch. Someof the 19 were fine for his wife, but none other of the 19 meddled at all with the women slaves.

Pompey Garrison were going to kill him, when Madison told them they should not kill him, because he was a Frenchman, and could not speak English; so they spared his life. Blair Curtis, one of the crew, came aft into the cabin and concealed himself in the state room with Stevens, and escaped with him to the fore royal yard.

The captain fought with his bowie knife along-vide of Horsell. The estate was engaged in the state of the country was engaged in the state. The milet who came on hoard as the rig approximate the country and the country and the country and the country and country and the country and country a

The pilot who came on board as the brig ap

This took place in a state room.

Madison said he wanted to go to Liberia. Merritt represented that they had not water and provisions for that voyage. Ben Blacksmith, D. Ruffin and several of the slaves then said that they wanted to go to the British Islands. They did not want to go any where else but where Mr. Lumpkin's negroes went last year, alluding to the shipwreck of schooner Kermosa on Abaco, and the taking of the slaves on board that vessel, by the English wreckers, to out at sunrise.

There were apparently from twelve to thinken thousand negroes in town of Nassau and vicinity, and about three or four thousand whites.

On Wednesday, the 10th of November, about nine o'clock, A. M., three civil magistrates of the island

Pompey Garrison had been to New Orleans and knew the route. D. Ruffin and George Portlock knew the letters of the compass. They then set Merritt free, and demanded the time of night, which was half past one o'clock, A. M. by Merritt's watch. The vessel was then put in Merritt's charge.

The nineteen slaves confined at Nassau, are the

was also filled with men armed with clubs; all the men in the boats were negroes. The fleet of was under the immediate command of the pilot who piloted the brig into the harbor. This pilot, partly before the signal was given by one of the magis-trates, said, that he wished they would get through the business; that they had their time and he want The attorney-general here stepped on the quarte

deck, and addressing himself to all the persons, ex-cepting the nineteen who were in custody, said, 'My friends, you have been detained a short time deck, and addi on board the Creole, for the purpose of ascertaining the individuals who were concerned in this mutiny and murder. They have been identified, and will be detained; the rest of you are free, and at liberty on snore, and wherever you please. Then adsing the prisoners, he said, 'Men, there are nine teen of you who have been identified as having been engaged in the murder of Mr. Howell, and in an attempt to kill the captain and others. You will be detained and lodged in prison for a time, in order that we may communicate with the English Government, and ascertain whether your trial shall take place here or elsewhere.' At this time, Mr. Gifford, the mate of the vessel, then in command, the captain being on shore under the care of a physician, addressed the attorney-general in the presence of the magistrates, protested against the boats being permitted to come alongside of the vessel, or that th groes other than the nineteen mutineers, should The attorney-general repli Mr. Gifford had better make no objection, but let them go quietly on shore, for if he did, there might be bloodshed. At this moment one of the magisbe sacked and robbed.

The attorney-general with one of the magistrates, stepped into his boat and withdrew into the stream, a short distance from the brig, when they stopped. A nown by them, and he and Stevens put into the fore hold, and the wounds of the captain dressed.

Madison, Ben, Morris, and Ruffin assumed the sole control of the brig, and all on board. About day-break, by order of Merritt and Gifford, they made sail for Abaco. Ruffin was all the time cither.

After the company of the many from the Credenius many passing from the Credenius magistrate. During this proceeding, the sold iers and officers were on the quarter deck of the Credenius made muskets, and bayonets fixed, and the attorney general, with one of the magistrates in his boat, lay at a convenient distance, looking the company of them. sole control of the brig, and all on board. About and the attorney general, with one of the magistrates in his boat, lay at a convenient distance, looking on. Madison at the compass or watching Merritt. Ben, Madison and Morris, would also watch the compass by turns.

Ruffin, when he saw Merritt mark on the slate the lettined which he was taking compalled him to the shore, where thousands were waiting to re-

except the 19 landed, a barge was sentfrom the bar-racks to the Creole, to take on shore the 19 prisoners, and the guard that had been left over th

of wounds received in the affray.

During the investigation, carried on by the magistrates on board the Creole, and on the evening the same day on which the slaves and prise landed, the mutineers were arraigned and identified

Many of the negroes who were emancipated, exsecond mate being confined there. None but the 19 went into the cabin. They are in the cabin and lole, but were deterred from it, by means of threats the others ate on the deck, as they had done all the voyage. The 19 were frequently closely engaged in each to carry them away. Three women, one boy and a girl concealed themselves on board ine Creele, and appeared not to share in their confidence. The and appeared not to share in their confidence. The male, and nearly all of the female slaves would have re quiet and did not associate with the mu-The only word that passed the others and remained on board, and come to New-Orleans, had

liquor in the cabin, and invited the whites to join them, but not the other negroes. Madison gave orders that the cooking for all but the 19 should be gers of the Creole, as he called the slaves, had apas it was before, and appointed the same cook for plied to him for assistance in obtaining their bag gage, which was still on board the brig, and the

officers of the government of New Providence caused to be advertised a vessel for Jamaica to take out passengers to that island, (passage paid.) A the slaves of the Creole names. It was generally said by persons, white and black, that the object of putting up this vessel was to carry away the slaves of the Creole. The Capt. was so informed by the American Consul, and Mr. Stark, the agent for the Boston insurance About two or three hours after the brig reached

arrangement was made under the control of the American Consul. The Capt. was to come on board with part of the crew of the Louisa and the Congress, so soon as the Creole should be ready to leave Nassau. Frequent interviews were had every day with captain Woodside, the Consul, and the officers

made in concert with the Consul, to purchase arms of the dealers at Nassau, but they all refused to sell. The arms were wrapped in the American flag, and concealed in the bottom of the boat, as said boat approached the Creole. A negro in a boat, who had atched the loading of the boat, followed her, and gave the alarm to the British officer in command on As the boat came up to the Creole, the officer called to them, 'Keep off, or I will fire into ou.' His company of twenty-four men were then captain Woodside's boat, and were ready with load ed muskets and fixed bayonets for an engagemen Capt. Woodside was forced to withdraw, and th plan was prevented from being executed, the said British officer remaining in command of the Creole. The officers and crew of the Louisa and the Con-

gress, and American Consul, were warmly interestd in the plan, and every thing possible was done for its success.

Indian Key is about 400 miles from Nassau.

The nineteen negroes had thrown overboard and burnt all their weapons before they arrived at Nassau, and the aid thus offered of American sailors sau, and the aid thus onered of American sausonand arms was amply sufficient for the arrangement and supply of the Creole on her voyage. If there had been no interference on the part of the legal ausafely brought to New-Orleans. It was that interice which prevented aid from being rendered in

On the same day on which the slaves were liberated, and before the Attorney General and the magistrates came on board, the American Consul and the ceptain had another interview with the Gov-ernor. The Consul stated that they wanted time to write to Indian Key on the Florida shore, to get a vessel of war of the United States to come and proect the brig and cargo on her voyage; and a grard was wanted to protect the said brig and cargo in the mean time. The Governor refused to grant one for that purpose. The consul then proposed to get for that purpose. The consultation in the port of Nassau, and place them on the brig to carry her to New-Orleans, and asked the Governor to station heard till the American sailors could be search.' The British minister assures Mr. Stew to detention of bona fide American flat to the correspondence of two matters and the correspondence of two matters and the correspondence of the corres

A proposition was then finally made to the Governor, that the American seamen then in port and in American vessels, should go on board the Creole and be furnished with arms by the Governor to defend the vessel and cargo, (except the 19 slaves who were to be left behind,) on her voyage to New-Orleans. This also the Governor refused. On the 15th, the consul, on behalf of the master

of the brig Creole and all interested, proposed to the Governor to permit the 19 mutineers to be sent to the United States, on board the Creole, for trial

broken up and destroyed by the negroes, and about examination of the given six or seven barrels lying on the deck of the brig all that a pirate or were thrown overboard to make room for them to

wounds; and nothing material occurred during the passage aforesaid, until the 1st day of Dec. 11 o'clock, P. M. when they made the southwest pass, bearing north by west, distant about 12 miles. At 7 o'clock, A. M. took a pilot on board, and crossed the bar of the said pass, in tow of the steamboal Shark, discharged the pilot, and proceeded up the river for the port of New-Orleans, where they arriver for the port of New-Orleans, where they arrived on the 2d day of said month, when the neces sary surveys were called, and they commenced dis

harging cargo.

And therupon the said appearers, and especially the said acting master, did protest, and with their notary at their request, do most solemnly and pub-licly protest against the winds, and the waves, and the dangers of the sea generally, but more especially against the insurrection of the 19 slaves herein particularly named, and the illegal action of the British authorities at Nassau, in regard to the re-mainder of the slaves on board said vessel, as the cause of all the loss and damage in the premises, and that no fault, negligence or mismanagement, is or ought to be ascribed to the said appearers, or any

part of the brig's company.

Done and protested at New-Orleans, this 7th day of December, 1841, the protestors herewith signing their respective names with said notary.

[Signed] ZEPHANIAH C. GIFFORD, HENRY SPECK. BLAIR CURTISS, JOHN SILVEY, FRANCIS FOXWELL.

of the above.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Case of the Comet.

The extracts from Southern papers, in the Journal

the law of nations to surrender figitive slaves? By no means. Our government offered a treaty stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves from the Bruish West India Islands, provided, and on condition, that was an occasion of deep and heart-felt interest. Great Britain would surrender such fugitive slaves as might take refuge in Canada. The oner was rejected. Our Minister to Mexico, some time since, proposed negotiating a treaty by which that power should engage to surrender fugitive slaves to their owners in the United States, but the stipulation was Dear Sir—Circumstances prevented, until this acknowledgment of your letter, over date as might take refuge in Canada. The offer

longing to Mr. Lockett, which had not been opened.

These things were put on board of the boat of the officer; and still later, we refused to surrender to officer of the customs, and carried on shore. These things were put on board of the boat of the officer; and still later, we refused to surrender to the correspondence which took place between the Attorney General and the master of the brig, is in possession of the American Consul, at Nassau. On the next day, Tuesday, Capt. Ensor proposed to sell a portion of the provisions, in order to pay his expenses, while lying at Nassau, having more than eneugh for the remainder of the voyage to New-Orleans. The collector of the customs refused to allow the provisions, consisting of several barrels of meat and navy bread, to be entered, unless the slaves which had been emancipated should likewise be entered as passengers. The master of the brig refused to accede to this condition.

The next day after the landing of the slaves, the the Canadian authorities a most atrocious murdere On what ground then do we claim, as a right from used to accede to this condition.

The next day after the landing of the slaves, the created as the government of New Providence such a cause, as well as the South.

A. B.

From the Salem Observer.

The Slave and Mutiny Case. We do not, as yet, see any thing to condemn,

the course which was pursued by the authorities at Nassau, with respect to the slaves on board the Creole. According to the English laws, the slaves who were not concerned in the mutiny were free, at the moment of landing upon English soil. England recognises no slaves but white men; and the auth Nassau, Capt. Woodside, of the barque Louisa, with the American Consul, came on board, and it was agreed that Capt. Woodside, with as many of his crew as could be spared, and the second mate and captured that Capt. Woodside, with as many of his crew as could be spared, and the second mate and captured that the configuration of the spared in the capture configuration. four sailors of the brig Congress, should come on board with arms, and with the officers and crew of the Creole, rescue the brig from the British officer then in commend and sail or the crew of the commend and sail or the then in command, and conduct her to Indian Key, where there was a U. S. vessel of war. The Louisa Great Britain; and we cannot understand that it also the command that it and the Congress were American vessels, and the to another, any more than if they were going to be sold at Texas. The inhabitants of the South will feel very indignant about the affair, and will undoubtedly wish to seek immediate reparation from Great Britain, for the liberated slaves.

with captain Woodside, the Consul, and the officers of the Congress, and the whole plan was arranged.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 12th of Nov. captain Woodside, with his men in a boat, rowed to the Creole. Muskets and cutlasses were obtained from the brig Congress. Every effort had been made in congert with the Capal, to nurshang arranged. The woods of the constant of the congress with the Capal, to nurshang arranged in congert with the Capal, to nurshang arranged in congert with the Capal, to nurshang arranged. man and the rights of nations, and not for slavery Slavery is a bad affair, and will always continue to make trouble for us as long as it lasts. The course for the South to pursue, after all, is to knuckle to the circumstances, subdue their wounded pride, and get rid of slavery in the best possible manner.

—Salem Observer.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Mr. Stephenson's Correspondence with Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen.

This correspondence between our Minister at the tary of State for foreign affairs, is published in the National Intelligencer, and occupies seven or eight culumns of that paper. It is concerning certain alleged illegal searches and detentions of American vessels on the coast of Africa by her Majesty's

It looks formidable at the commencement, bu the reader will find himself well rewarded for the lubor of its perusal. Rewarded! did I say? Yes, he will be rewarded by the valuable information obtained; and, if a Briton, by a glow of benevolen and patriotic satisfaction, excited by the high standard which his government has taken on this question But if he be an American, wedded to the principles avowed in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Constitution of his country, he will blush for that country and for its late worthy representative abroad, appearing, as they do, as the indirect advocates and supporters of the slave trade.

In the charges which Mr. against the British cruisers, he makes many state ments which he fails to substantiate, and many as rtions which are proved to be utterly false.

The boarding and detention of the American ve

sels are accounted for by the British Secretary, by showing that they took place in consequence of ar agreement between the British and American nava commanders on the coast of Africa. There is nothing which is not satisfactorily explained except the loss of a 'demijon of rum!' It is to be hoped the

son that no detention of bona fulc American slavers shall take place hereafter; but is not willing to allow that a mere 'piece of buning,' with the stars and stripes on it, is a positive evidence that the vessel wearing it is bong fide an American vessel : and vessel if a reasonable suspicion should exist that dishonest use is made of the flag to secure from de ing to any European nation with which Great Br. ain has treaties for the suppression of the slave

and this, too, was refused.

Two half boxes tobacco, marked [L. Barks,] were less the Queen's cruisers be allowed to demand are examination of the papers of any suspicious vesse all that a pirate or British slaver has to do when overhauled by an English man-of-war, is, to hoist th them go quietly on shore, for if he did, there might be bloodshed. At this moment one of the magistrates ordered Mr. Merritt, Mr. McCargo, and the other passengers to look to their money and effects, as he apprehended that the cabin of the Creole would meet with a United States ship-of-war. It may be added, even if this unlikely thing were to take place, that she would then only be obliged to hoist an English flag and again escape from deserved punishment.

Mr. Stevenson replies (in effect) that the British inister has atterly misunderstood him if he sup posed he intended to advocate a principle which, i carried out, would screen pirates or foreign slavers from detection and justice. He only meant to assert, (and that position he and his government were determined to maintain at all hazards,) a right in bona fide American vessels who pass free from al examination by virtue of the mere fact of hoisting the American flug! Pirates or foreign slavers so ing under that flag might be detained and handed over to punishment; but real American slavers of honest traders must not be detained by British crui sers. Their passport must be the flag of the Union hoisted at the distance of a mile or more! And i such a vessel should be boarded and a look at papers demanded, on suspicion that she was a for-eign slaver or pirate, the United States would not at up with the insult.

This will do very well for a Virginian abstrac

onist and slave-breeder, but it is utterly opposed to

ommon sense and common honesty.

The right claimed by Great Britain is merely the right, in suspicious cases, to demand the examina-tion of the papers of the suspected vessel, and noth-ing more. No honest ship-master would object to ing more. No honest ship master would object to this; and, I icar, it will be thought by European nations, that no honest government would refuse to accede to the claim. I blush for my country when Mr. Merritt and Mr. Theophilus McCargo have lithink of this matter. She was the first to declare the declare the slave trade equivalent to piracy, yet, by her acts, she does more towards the perpetuation of that horrid traffic than any other nation on the face of

Let it be remembered that Great Britain does not claim the right of search. Americans may carry on the slave trade as much as they please on their own account; this right she concedes to us. She claims The extracts from Southern papers, in the Journal of this morning, relative to the case of the brig Cre. ole, are indeed full of 'sound and fury,' signifying only the right of examining the papers of vessels suspected to be engaged in the slave trade, and to be we restrain our passion at least long enough to inquire on what precise grounds this big war is to be waged.

Account: this right she concedes to us. She claims account: this right of examining the papers of vessels suspected to be engaged in the slave trade, and to be British vessels, pirates, or vessels belonging to any European nation with whom Great Britain has treaties on this subject.

Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society. was an occasion of deep and heart-felt interest. The annual report was read by the Correspondin

Should a fugitive slave arrive here from one of time, the acknowledgment of your letter, over date the French West India Islands, there is no authori- of 28th ult. I regret that I shall be unable to be

great charnel-house of slavery can afford base spirits who seem to 'live, move, being,' upon southern patronage and There is a wickedness and means

templated measure, that at tion and pity-indignation. rilegious invasion upon huma miserable creatures who are South, or, under the influence more virulent

But I hope the result of this that the inhabitants of your St ly and rightfully influenced, co it of its great and good for was done incompatible with was done incompatible with freedom, the rights of man, and the laws of Go.

ROBERT PURVI

The following are the principle were discussed, viz:

Resolved, That it is as in to uphold slavery, or vindicate the pracholding, as it is for him to be a worsh Resolved, That no man can be a Ch

this time, in this land, who tionists.

Resolved, That the spirit of caste

tion exhibited by the inhabitants of the invertee of the inver

every friend of his race.

Resolved, That the prejudice again of color, as exhibited by church, in assigning them separate devoted to the worship of Jehovah, in human, and unchristian; and those cl tions which are guilty of this crime it in churches with which they should be regarded as ene christianity, and shunned by abordical enemies of both God and Resolved, That the principles of and good-will towards all men, with tion; therefore it is utterly impossible ists to carry out their pris with a pro-slavery char n fellows Resolved, That the so-called ch lar on which slavery rests; and thus ative duty of every friend of God a come out and be separate, and have with the unfruitful works of darkness, them; for while they remain prove them; for while they with a corrupt church and rec

are impeding the progress of the .Resolved, That the deprivation of cole dren, in several of the towns of this State, benefit of free schools, is an unrighteous as of authority, unwarranted by the laws of the that in fine it robs these children of their own and calls loudly for redress.

Resolved, That to withhold from colors

the means of improvement, and then up for their ignorance and degradation, and an excuse for trampling them in the the highest insult to the deepest injury Resolved, That we recommend to the ists of Newport, Warwick, Warren, and

if any there are in the State, where colore are robbed of their portion of the public a ey, forthwith see to it that such robi e committed with impunity.

Resolved, That this society behold with tion and deep regret the fallen condition of dishonored city of Cincinnati, with her de

presses and her defenceless, hunted of and that we sympathise with the editor anthropist, in his persecutions, and his lanthropist, in under them in defence of the liberty of Resolved, That the treatment of the cople on the rail-road, in the church, and in tution drafts of her 'free suffrage' parties, I

universal prevalance of the slaveholding in this country, and that abolitionists at their decided testimony against it. Resolved, That this society would ac the sympathy shown our anti-slavery broth late agent of the American Anti-Slaver Great Britain, by the British chartists; reciprocate that sympathy, and take a liberties, especially in the sufferings and of our poor brethren in that country; and regret that they receive so little sympathy couragement from their country-mer abolitionists.

The resolutions numbered 3 and 4, rel prejudice against color, were ably Thursday evening, in presence of a by Frederick Douglas, recently a sla other of our colored brethren, among Thomas Cole, of Boston, Mr. Sanderso Bedford, Mr. Campbell, pastor of a co in this city, Mr. Stanly, from North C Mr. James Crawford, of Providence. 'I were listened to with great attention house, and served to remove, in some de that vulger prejudice which measures to of a man's mind by the color of his skin.

The committee appointed to take into co tion the suffrage movements in this State,

relation to the formation of a written Co have brought more prominently before the proposed, to the exclusion of the constant proposed, to the exclusion of the colored from an equal participation in their pricise.

Resolved, That the act of the recent S Convention of this State, whose motto was our rights, or we will take them,' and also of holders' Convention, disfranchising the cople, is one of selfishness and meanness, foundation in slavery and oppression.

Resolved, That we feel a stronger ne

opposing a Constitution withholding equal from the oppressed and proscribed among we should if these privileges were with any other class.
Resolved, That we condemn, one

compromising spirit, which cries 'half a lithan no bread;' inasmuch, as whenever ment is used in the case of our colored those who are most needy are left in e Resolved, That a combined and vig slavery effort should be made against of every party, attempting to disfrance ed people, or to continue in existence the ry laws which now disgrace our statute that no efforts on our part shall be wanting. any Constitution which makes a d privileges on account of color; and that worthy the name of an abolitionists, who rifice the rights of one class, to secure to lief to another.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Ea Committee of the State Society to call a s meetings during the fall and winter, in d parts of the State, with particular reference proposed restriction of the rights of the color or to adopt such other measures as em proper in the premises.

Resolved, That whenever the people of

shall be presented with a Constitution we be really based on the truth, that 'all mented free and equal,' the principles which view the surest guarantee, that abolitionist oppose, but hall it with delight.

Resolved, That we stremously urge upolitionists of this State that they hold mensely in cover as head district of their the consideration.

possible, in every school district of their towns, for discussing the merits of the pro stitutions, in their bearings upon the question.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by appointed the property of the property o before the Suffrage Convention, to I

next week, and protest, in the name of the ists of this State, against the insertion of 'white' in their new Constitution. The following persons were appointed to committee, viz: Joseph Sission, Jr. Abraha kinson, Martin Cheney, Caleb Kelton, Charlet Mitchell ry, Benjamin Bosworth, Daniel Mitcher French, James Hazard, James Buchanan,

Douglas, and Abby Kelley.

On Friday evening, the subject of funtroduced by the finance committee, and and pledges, amounting to between eight hundred dollars, were received.

undred dollars, were received.

On Saturday morning, an interesting distrible on the nature and effects of organization which Messrs. N. P. Rogers, Win. M. Chack Foster, Win. L. Garrison, and Martin Cheek triginated.

WM. APLIN, Rec. S.

WHOLE NUMBER, MELIBE

HDAY MORNING, DE NTH ANNUAL MEETIN CHUSETTS A. S Tenth Annual Meetin

Slavery Society will I ably continue in sossion itute the first regular deca ost spirited and impres est will be given to it by ications of Mosses WEND EXMOND, and JOHN A. Co. MAMMOTH IRISH SIXTY THOUSAND those of Daniel O'Co. new,) which was broug Isle by Mr. REMOND, an earted Irishmen in this cause with the America

as one man under the b sal amancipation, will to the meeting. It will of a long pilgrimage t siliaries, throughout upon to take early and M OVERWHELMING and its aspect was s friends, or more formid his hour. The State Sin ent condition. It is hop approaching anniversary will be able to commun on, that all its pecuniary ed, and it stands entirely iends in other States a

nt on this interesting be one long to be remer FRANCIS LLOYD GARRISON, on, Dec. 30, 1841.

To the Friends of present number com ator made its first ry. Through what v What obstacles has it

t! How strong has ate the opposition, it ment in the hands of its efforts to arouse like slumber, and to ed humanity, the goo and parties! Through the help of Go he many friends who position, and without the Liberator must he stence, we offer the experience is aid is still indisper remain faithful to our

shall need our hum

they will continue to

here are two things w d regard the overthro ful feelings, at all time nat there is, probably, he land, against which malignant efforts are have the receipts of new year's present of DEDICATORY LI her year, devoted O LIBERTY! has swi till the war is over

Nor for my spirit see needs none -for its is no time for loit Depression, seeks th s hand is raised to gi he may gorge himse Anew, this day, my And God and Thou

hat though these eyes

ien men of every ca

burst their chains as re not, tyrants! for Your savage mien, y s for you, not for m ained by TRUTH Your fierce array, an FREEDOM's cause or And two ten thousar he brave are never fo e Innocence is bu face !

> at I in all things she me weal or woe, Nor fear those who y will is mine, and Thy light and love wing with zeal t martyrs I rejoice t n to this hour, to p An object scorned, nd for my labors to Reproach and infam But time shall justice

him who, for Thy

Thy promises are ri

re from the adulters

at is before me, Lo

To me all is unknow

the pure gold sustain Ten thousand focs ! ur task, though one ill in the Lond J And victory crowns l yokes and manac The monster SLAVE grand jubilee be

on, Dec. 31, 1841 The Mon first volume of 1 ely bound capit It contains a f George Thon errectype copy,) w

ing of the city of d seasonable nov a prompt and exten ion. Price 6?

RT PURVIS.

ti-Slavery Socie of a large audiency a slave, and ser

among whom w this State, reports ents in this State, it written Constitut

y before the peop nasmuch as the wo the colored peop the recent Suffrage e motto wes, 'gire us' and also of the last-sing the colored pro-nearness, having is ronger necessity for ding equal privileges ibed among us, than were withheld from

whenever this argueft in entire destita and vigorous and and vigorous aims the movement is franchise the coloratence the pro-shrer statute books; and be wanting to defeat a distinction in it; and that no one it ists, who would assecure temporary re-

nd to the Executive to call a series of winter, in different utar reference to the s of the colored man, res as may to then e people of this State stitution which shall at 'all men are crea-les which we profess abolitionists will ad

sly urge upon the ab-by hold meetings, if et of their respective of the proposed con-pon the anti-slaver

be appointed to go to meet in this city name of the abolition nsertion of the week

appointed on aid Jr. Abraham Wil-Kelton, Charles Per-iel Mitchell, Wa-Buchanan, Froderick ect of funds was in-

ttee, and donations teresting discussion of organization, in Vm. M. Chace, S.S. Martin Chency, par-

APLIN, Rec. Sec.

BIDAY MORYING, DECEMBER 31, 1841. TATH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSA-

HOSTON:

CHUSETTS A. S SOCIETY. Tenth Annual Meeting of the Massachus eary Society will be held in Boston on SDAY, the 26th of January, 1842, and will unue in session until Friday. It will the first regular dreads of the Society since me and it is desirable to celebrate it in inted and impressive manner. Unusual be given to it by the presence and com SOT MESSES WESDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES and John A. Colliss, who have all re on Europe since the last annual meeting STY THOUSAND names, (among which of Dasier O Cossell and Theobald which was brought over from the Eme Mr. REMOND, and which calls upon all Instead in this country to make comthe American abolitionists, and to man under the banner of immediate and national and saling of substitute and ancipation, will then be read and exhib-secting. It will repay the toil and exag pilgrimage to see and hear it. The Massachusetts A. S. Society, and all throughout the Commonwealth, are take early and efficient measures to se SHWHELMING attendance. The antise is moving anward with irresistib The State Society, moreover, is in ex-It is hoped and believed that, on hing anniversary, the Treasurer of the S all its peruniary fiabilities have been can

other States are urgently invited to be is interesting occasion, as it will doubtlong to be remembered with peculiar sat-FRANCIS JACKSON, President. va. Lidyn Garrison, Cor. Sec'y.

dit stands entirely redeemed from the bond-

n. Dec. 30, 1841. To the Friends of the Liberator.

tor made its first appearance as the advoactiate and total abolition of American What obstacles has it not been called to sur-How strong has been the friendship, how the opposition, it has called forth! As an at in the hands of God, how successful have is efforts to arouse this guilty land from its e slumber, and to enlist in the cause of imhumanity, the good and philanthropic of all wagh the help of God, we continue to this day.

many friends who have assisted us to maintain tion, and without whose generous co-opera-Liberator must have speedily terminated its , we offer the expressions of a grateful heart. aid is still indispensable; and so long as we usin faithful to our trust, and the cause of the hall need our humble advocacy, we doubt not er will continue to sustain our hands. ere are two things which we desire those, regard the overthrow of the Liberator with sor-

ings, at all times to remember. The first there is, probably, no other anti-slavery paper land, against which such incessant, systematic ant efforts are made to effect its downfall we the receipts of the paper, from subscrib lits expenses. Will they endeavor to make new year's present of five hundred subscribers?

# DEDICATORY LINES TO LIBERTY.

O LIBERTY! has swiftly fled away :till the war is over would I pause. Nor for my spirit seek a holiday :

h needs none -for its strength knows no decay is no time for loitering, while thy foe, breassion, seeks thy precious life to slay his hand is raised to give the fatal blow, he may gorge himself afresh with human woe

new, this day, my soul to God and Thee, of what may be my earthly fate: For this I know, that all shall yet be free, And God and Thou shall gain the victory. at though these eyes may ne'er behold the time A coming age shall hail the jubilee, m men of every caste, complexion, clime, burst their chains and stand in dignity sublime.

111. e not, tyrants! for your strength or power, Your savage mien, your more than savage rage; for you, not for myself, to cower! haed by Teurn and Right, I dare engage or flerce-array, and single combat wage. farmon's cause one shall a thousand chase. And two ten thousand drive from off the stage tave are never found among the base-

Innocence is bold, Guilt hides his crimso n is before me, Lord, is known to thee; me all is unknown, except thy will, tlin all things should obedient be. ne weal or woe, come every good or illar those who can but the body kill. will is mine, and let thy will be done! by light and love my spirit sweetly fill:-lowing with zeal the footsteps of thy Son,

nartyrs I rejoice the christian race to run. this hour, to public gaze I stand a object scorned, rejected and abhorred; y labors to redeem the land, much and infumy are my reward; ine shall justice unto me accord. who, for Thy sake, takes up his cross, promises are rich and sure, O LORD !na the adulterate ore extracts but dross, pure gold sustains, and can sustain, no loss.

VI. 50, O friends! a thousand fields are won! bousand foes lie prostrate in the dust! though onerous, is nearly done; the Lord Jenovan be your trust, ktory crowns you, for your cause is just! and manacles shall soon be riven; ster SLAVERY shall die accursed; freedom to the pining thrall be given, yard jubilee be kept by earth and heaven? on, Dec. 31, 1841. WM. LLOYD GARGISON.

# The Monthly Offering.

volume of this excellent anti-slavery peled by J. A. Collins, is now completed and copies of which are for sale at 25 It contains a very good lithographic likesage Thompson, (taken from a capital eager to obtain; and also a very fine the city of Boston. It will make a beauonable new year's gift, and we hope will and extensive sale among the friends of

Case of Joshua Coffin.

In no one instance, within our recollection, has the omnipotent and omnipresent power of slavery been more clearly demonstrated, than in the case of this worthy man. It will be recollected that he was apointed by the Postmaster in Philadelphia to the humble but responsible office of letter-carrier for that city but that he was dismissed from that office, in const quence of showing mercy to a poor bondman, by the peremptory mandate of ' the powers that be,' at Wash-An act so despicable, proscriptive and rining, should have staken the entire North like a mighty earthquake-and would have done so, if the

North had not bowed its neck to the southern yoke. We are reminded of this extraordinary case, by the receipt of the following sympathetic note, (enclosing half a sovereign for Mr. Coffin,) from WILLIAM BORLTBER, of Birmingham, a gentleman of highly phi- If like Napoleon's appears thy face," anthropic feelings and great respectability; but who to do good are by no means comme with the desires of his generous heart. We had the pleasure of becoming personally acquainted with him, last year, in London.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 10, 1841.

MY DEAR FRIEND : Our opponents frequently do more for us than we an do for ourselves

The insolence of the southerners in America, in attempting to overrule the appointment of Mr. Everett, is a case in point, and will, I trust, hasten the downfall of slavery in your country, more than all the efforts and sacrifices of the abolitionists, great and honerable as they have been. My feelings of regret are keener than I can express, at finding that the only victim of their villanous and cowardly oppression, i a poor old man, possessing strong claims to respect and support. I allude to Mr. Joshua Corris. You will my resources permit, it should be £120, instead of so

It will give me heartfelt pleasure to hear that his case has been taken up by his more affluent friends amounted to a very handsome sum. The gifts of our and neighbors, and that his enemies (small thanks to them) have paved the way to his future success and Very sincerely yours, comfort.

WILLIAM BOULTBEE.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received the following letter from the victim of southern vengeance, whic we commend to the attention ern vengeance, whic we commend to the attention of the abolitionists of the United States—trusting that Great Britain. All the particulars, respecting the prompt relief, in accordance with the hint contained cial form. n Mr. Boultbee's note. It seems to us that, in a case like this, there is a moral obligation resting upon them to succor one who is thus singled out by the demon slavery to be trampled under foot, on account of his fidelity to the cause of bleeding humanity. Let it terbury, Ct, in which the writer stated, that the par be remembered, moreover, that Joshua Coffin was tizans of the third party movement, in that State among the earliest soldiers in the field for the overthrow of the slave system on the principle of imme- Fuller, Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Loring, John A diate and unconditional emancipation.

### PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1841. DEAR GARRISON :

When I last saw you, I was 'in the full tide of sucessful experiment 'as an office-holder. I was then elated with the belief and confident expectation, that, in a short time, I should not only pay what few debts I owed, and live comfortably, but have something left to gratify the love I bear to the anti-slavery cause, and to that old organization to which I am as strongly attached as ever, by contributing of my means to its support. But how have I been disappointed and distressed! After doing the duties, and receiving the emoluments of the office less than three months, I was unceremoniously discharged, and that without the imputation of a fault. The causes of my removal you already know: I shall therefore not repeat them not on account of my rejection : that has not troubled me for a moment. I, in fact, rejoice that I was instrumental in redeeming, or rather rescuing from endless slavery, a worthy young man. I only regret that I could not have rescued all three of them. My tronble has been solely on account of the pecuniary distress in which it has involved my family. Were it not for my 'wife and children, I would never make any complaint or appeal; and even now, it is with the most painful reluctance that I make any allusion to the subject. I am well satisfied, that if my friends n New-England-that is, my abolition friends-knew my situation, and how I have been persecuted and proscribed solely on account of my assisting a kidnapped brother to obtain his liberty, I should receive all I need. I can beg for others' wants, but do not Its merits are too well known throughout New-Engpast, I have been engaged in an Intelligence Office title it would seem to be adapted almost exclusively which I have opened, and which, in a few months, I to the city of Boston, yet it contains most valuable indoubt not, will give me a comfortable living: but, in formation to those who reside in other States, and esthe mean time, I am in great want of a small sum of suffered severely in various ways, in consequence of I shall be enabled to maintain them to the end. I am fected to secure the publisher from loss. In the way glad of one thing-that neither Harrison nor Tyler obtained an office by any vote of mine. If I vote at all, I am determined, and always have been, to vote right. I mention this, lest you might suppose that I was rewarded with an office, in consequence of my variety of type and perfection of arrangement. zeal in the cause of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too.'-The office was tendered to me without any solicita tioneon my part, untrammelled with any conditions. I was then rejected, at the command of a portion of the Senate of the U.S for the horrible crime of res- Holiness, issued from time to time for grataitous disching a freeman from bondage! Verily, this is a free country, and we are the most civilized and enlight. H. entitled 'THE DISCIPLE.' It breathes the spirit ened people on the face of the earth-a people who of heaven, and goes for immediate, total abstine abhor oppression, sympathize with all who wear the yoke of bondage, and rejoice to hear that efforts are making in all parts of the world to free all nations Pease, of England, she has kindly sent a donation from their chains, both moral and physical! But I am wandering. You will see, by the date of this letter, that I began it a long time ago, and laid it aside till this day, Dec. 23, and now sent it by Mr. Collins. If you think any thing can be done to relieve me, please to do it. At any rate, please to mention the subject to your friends and mine; if I obtain nothing else, I shall be gratified to hear that I have your symptops. That thanks riving may abound by many, in am wandering. You will see, by the date of this else, I shall be gratified to hear that I have your sympathy. Of that, I doubt not I already have a portion. In a letter which I received from Gerrit Smith, he followers of Christ, though the ocean roll between thus speaks:—'I am not only full of sympathy for the Disciple. Letter to be given in hear uniber, that thanksgiving may abound by many, in this evidence of that glorious spirit which unites the followers of Christ, though the ocean roll between them, and they may not have seen each other's faces in the flesh. you and your family, but I am full of indignation towards these who have injured you. The abolition-

Yours, as ever, JOSHUA COFFIN.

County Meetings at Worcester and Barre. Abby Kelley, Frederick Douglas, and John A. Collins, will be present, at the county meetings, to be held at Worcester, on Wednesday, Jan. 5th.

We mention this, that our friends in the several towns in Worcester county may spare no pains in giving this information, that there may be a general rally Our cause was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. With all the bright and cheering to be held in New-Bedford this day and to-morrow. prospects now before us, let not Worcester county fail to demonstrate to the enemies of freedom that our cause is 'going down' into the very hearts and consciences of the whole people.

Wendell Phillips and Abby Kelley, and, if his health will permit, Frederick Douglas, will be pres ent at the county meeting in Barre, on the 7th Janu-

Will our friends in Worcester and Barre see the all the necessary arrangements are made for the meetings, and also for the accommodation of delegates?

For a masterly exposition of the anti-christian Price 62 1 2 cents a copy—very low-character of the U. S. Constitution, see our last page.

Addressed to Isaac T. Hopper, of New-York city, who, for more than half a century, has been the ac tive, uncompromising and dauntless friend and advo cate of the colored population of the United States (both bond and free)—and through whose instrumen tality, multitudes of wandering fagitives from the uthern prison-house of bondage have been put in possession of the inestimable boon of liberty.

Hoppen! thou venerable friend of man. In heart and spirit young, though old in years, The tyrant trembles when thy name he hears, And the slave joys thy honest face to scan.

A friend more true and brave, since time began, HUMANITY has never found :-her fears By thee have been dispelled, and wiped the tears Adown her sorrow-stricken cheeks that ran.

Thy soul to his bears no similitude :

He came to curse, but thou to bless our race-Thy bands are white-in blood were his imbrue His memory shall be covered with disgrace, But thine embalmed among the truly great

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Boston, Dec. 25, 1841.

\* The resemblance of this venerable philanthropic n person and features, to Napoleon, is said, by Joseph Bonaparte, to be most remarkable,—beyond that o Bonaparte, to be most remarkable,—beyond the any other person whom he has seen in the old or world. to The name of the wicked shall rot.'- [Proverbs

t' The memory of the just is blessed.'-[Idem.]

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Pair.

This Fair was opened at Amory Hall, in this city. n the 22d instant, and closed on Wednesday evening do me a favor by transmitting to him the enclosed of the present week, having surpassed, in the elemite, through some of your friends in America. Did gance and abundance of its materials, and the excelnce of its arrangements, every other that has eve been held in this city, for anti-slavery purposes. The number of visitors was large, and the purchase philanthropic friends in England, Scotland and Ire land were very beautiful, and of considerable value and attracted much attention. Lord MORPETH, wh happened to be in the city, showed his interest and good-will in the cause of emancipation on this side of the Atlantic, by repeatedly visiting the Fair, purcha ng articles, &c. This is to his credit, and will serv they will compassionate his case, and send him Fair, may be expected in another number, in an offi-

### An Important Omission.

Our readers must have noticed, in the last nur of the Liberator, a letter from James Monroe, of Can were circulating the report, that James Cannings Collins, George W. Benson, and W. L. Garrison were becoming friendly to that political organization and, therefore, urging upon the friends of the old or ganization to give it their support !! Our friend sta ted that this report had created much perplexity in the minds of many abolitionists in Connecticut This letter was accidentally published without note or comment. The remarks we intended to append to were omitted by mistake. We have now only to add, that the report aforesaid is utterly false, and that we are sure that all the individuals alluded to regard the third party movement not only with distrust, but with feelings of regret. They still consider it as unwise, uncalled for, and pernicious in its tendency.

Texas--- Another Sign ! The New-York Courier & Enquirer is out in advocacy of the immediate annexation of Texas to this country! Read the article, extracted from that aper, in the 'Refuge,' on our first page; and see how abolical is its sophistry, how impudent its design, and how profligate its spirit. Rely upon it, there is conspiracy among the supporters of slavery, on this subject, throughout the country, to effect this annexation at the present session of Congress-provided no movement shall be made at the North to counteract it. Let an alarm be sounded from every pulpit, and every press, in the free States, not given over to the service of the devil.

Dickinson's Boston Almanac for 1842. This useful and elegant annual may be found at all the bookstores, and we presume will obtain even a still wider circulation than in any preceding year. land to need any fresh encomiums; for, though by it pecially to those who have any business transactions money. I was never more than half paid for my five in the city. It is a neat pocket volume of 130 pages, months' journey to Tennessee. I have since that, and afforded at the extremely low price of 25 cents; but it must be obvious, at a glance, to any one who my abolition principles; and, come what will, I trust examines its pages, that a very large sale must be efof job printing, Mr. Dickinson is the most enterpri sing printer in the United States; and we doubt whether any printing-office can be found on the other side of the Atlantic that can rival his, in regard to

## Elizabeth Pease.

We have already noticed in our columns, in terms of commendation, the messenger of Peace, Love and tribution by our brother Enoch Mack, of Dover, N from sin, in all its forms and degrees. Copies of having been received and perused by ELIZABETH to bro. Mack, which he acknowledges as follows:

MIDDLESEX. The members and friends of the ists should help you. You have a large claim on their Middlesex County A. S. Society are reminded that a quarterly meeting of the Society will be held at Littleon on Friday next. As at the annual meeting at Stoneham, there was but a small attendance, they will deserve an open rebuke for their apathy, if, after We are happy to state that Charles L. Remond, six months' repose, they neglect to rally at the Littlepresent, we are happy to state, will be our friends John A. Collins and Charles L. Remond.

> TA Fair is to be held on New Year's Day, in Dover, in aid of the Herald of Freedom. Success to it! We understand that an Anti Slavery Fair is also

C.J. Remond has arrived home, and requests all letters and papers intended for him, to be directed or addressed to Salem, Mass.

GEORGE BRADBERS. An editorial article, in the

last number of the Nantucket Inquirer, respecting the case of Mr. Bradburn, shall receive attention next

week. The particulars of the case of the Creole, as given by the officers, passengers and crew of that vessel, occupies a large portion of the preceding page .-From their own account, it is very evident that the captors behaved in a manner most praiseworthy.

The following letter was read at the fate meet ing of the Eastern Pennsylvania Society, in Philadel-phia. Is Wend-Il Phillips a third party man?

Letter from Wendell Phillips.

Bosrox, Dec. 2d, 1841.

Mr Barrow said he had a memorial entrusted to his charge, from an Insurance Company in New-Orleans, which, from its importance, he trusted, would excase his freepassing for a few moments on The pain with which I say nay to it, believe me, is far greater than any disappointment that 'nay' can its contents. The memorial states that during the give you—I am sorry my circumstances just at present past year, a vessel sailed from Richmond to New-Orr leans. That the memorialists insured thirty-eigh

But success itself in the election of their candidates, would be no proof to me of the expediency of their plan-and ought not to be to any one, who properly this ignis fatuus has led astray, only call upon us for greater self-devotion and effort-the pitiable weakgreater self-devotion and effort—the pittable weak-ness of those who fellow them not convinced, but by numbers confounded, show us how little we can trust any men. Those who cling to moral effort are the lations would give it their full and solemn considers true champions in this fight. If we are true to the irit which launched our vessel on the mad waves

of the riot days, we can gain this Waterloo before

## Luther F. Dimmick.

Resolved, That while so many of those who are would express the opinion, that, notwithstandi placed as watchme. on Zion's walls are not only deaf, what had fallen from the very distinguished gentle

Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Herald. U. S. Sennte.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22. Foreign Relations-Cases of the Formosa and Creok

its contents. The memorial states that during the past year, a vessel sailed from Richmond to New-Orleans. That the memorialists insured thirty-eight slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture of seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the British government. That the slaves, which were on be porters, always remind me of Dugald Dalgetty boasting war.

Mr. Calhoun said he seconded the motion. This

Mr. Calloun said he seconded the indian.

Mr. Barrow. No, the Formosa, which occurred several months since.

Mr. Calhoun said he had been under the impression plan—and ought not to be to any one, who properly appreciates the character of our movement, and feels how little is done after all, when a man is chosen to swear his support to a pro-slavery Constitution. A third party is full freighted with dangers—but the worst result of all would be, that we should stand waiting to see this new plan fail. Treat it as non-existent—and go on our way as before. The real progress of our cause is to be looked for from those who keep alonf—who have rid thomselves and most analyzed the case of the Enterprise, which was the cause of the Creole as the most threatening that had ever come in contestation between the two governments. He considered it most remarkative, the had called the attention of the Senate and had called the attention of the Senate had called the attention of the Senate. The Senate would recollect the case of the Enterprise, which was the cause of the Creole. progress of our cause is to be looked for from those who keep aloof—who have rid themselves not merely of old parties—but of parties themselves—who feel that the real opposition to our enterprise lies deeper than the reach of the ballot-box—that the objects at which we ought to aim are what no political party ever did, can, or meant to accomplish.—The blindness, the lamentable mistake of those whom this ignis fatuus has led astray, only call upon us for come up in a more solemn and imposing shape whe the case of the Creole was presented. In the mea time he was glad their attention was called to the tion, that we might ascertain by their investigations where we stand.

Mr. King asked that the memorial might be read,

nd it was read accordingly.

Mr. King said he had long foreseen that claims fo

of the riot days, we can gain this Waterioo before those bewindered Prussians have reached the real scene of battle.

The broad phalanx of the church organizations is bending before our onset, thanks to that Winkelried, who at the price of his own good name, has gathered the poisoned spears of that phalanx into his own bosom, to open us a way. It is there, I think, the blows should fall fastest and thickest, because there they are best deserved, and tell the most. The church of our country is the guilty agent in upholding the slave system. The abolitionist who fails to direct his testimony thither, may as well not raise any testimony. The clamor which seeks to drown the 'God speed' of the church of the slaveholder in caucuses and ballotings, is treachery to the slave. We have resolved long enough: now is the time to withdraw resolved long enough: now is the time to withdraw reached the matincers, and the attempt made to arrest to by the resolutions of the Senator from South Carolina had been ineffectual. He foresaw with regret that it would lead to consequences deplorable to humanity. As far as he was acquainted with the subject, Great Britain utterly refuses indemnity for the property of southern citizens seized by Britain authorities, would lead to serious difficulties. He wood been that claims for indemnity for property of southern citizens seized by Britain authorities, would lead to serious difficulties. He two governments. This matter had been progressing for years, and the attempt made to arrest to by the resolutions of the Senator from South Carolina had been ineffectual. He foresaw with regret that it would lead to consequences with the subject to the same and accordingly.

The broad phalanx into his own bosom, to open us a way. It is there, I think, the with two governments. This matter had been progressing for years, and the attempt made to arrest to by the resolutions of the Senator from South Carolina had been ineffectual. He foresaw with regret that two deleast two governments. This matter had bee

speed of the church of the slaveholder in caucusses and ballotings, is treachery to the slave. We have resolved long enough: now is the time to withdraw and act against that body which-lies in the pathway of humanity and religion. No matter how hopeless his course may seem: we are working with God, and the times and the seasons are in his hands. No matter how fraught with ruin to what they deem holy, this free course of truth may seem to some—we are working with God; and rest assured no one true thing ever stands in another's light—that God, when he laid down these great principles, took care of the consequences.

These points have been fully discussed—it is unnecessary, therefore, for me, had I the time, to go into to them at length. I seek only to give my testimony in a few words, wishing it were so that I could enlarge and explain it in your presence.

Believe me truly yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Luther F. Dimmick. ministration of that government was now in the hands of as enlightened and liberal-minded a statesman as ever guided the destinies of that great nation. blaced as watering. On 2104 s wait a related to the subject dumb, as it regards the suffering slave, we bless but dumb, as it regards the suffering slave, we bless don't have a subject to the form of the very distinguished gentleman, (Mr. Rives,) vesterday, much more conversant with such subjects than he was, there were no difficulties between the two governments which rendered

the blessing of God rest on him, and all those who feel for those in bonds as bound with them.'

DEAR BRO. GARRISON:

In view of the above resolution, which was passed at the Women's Anti-Slavery Conference in George-town, on the 21st of October last, I wish to ask,—Why is the Rev. Mr. Dimmick singled out from among the deaf and dumb,' as an 'honorable exception'? What has he done to commend him to the special favor of the abolitionists? Nothing that I can learn. Has he ever pleaded the cause of the 'suffering slave,' who has 'failen among thieves,' (clerical thieves, in many instances,) as one who 'feels for those in bonds as

has he done to commend him to the special layor of the abolitionists? Noting the I can learn. He abolitionists? Noting the I can learn himself and the cause of the 'suffering slave,' who has 'fallen among thiever,' (cleired thieves, in many instances,) as one who 'feels for those in bonds as bound with them?' He may have done it when abroad; but that he has ever done it text home, in his own pulpit, among his grot alavery employers, I have get to learn.

He is regarded as an opponent to our cause: his infinences is against us. A short time since, when our beloved friend Douglas was in this place, he called (in company with anotter brother) on Mr. D. He stood before his electral friend in the image of his Maker—an object of pity and commiseration—bearing on his own body the indelible marks of slavery; but any present the seed of the workings of the system of slavery; but the primating of the system of slavery; but the primating of the workings of the system of slavery; but the primating of the system of slavery; but the state of the system of

the subject of negotiation ever since 1830. His object was that Congress should act, and set forth to the country and the world, the principles of international law which were recognized by this country, and would be maintained by her at all hazards. He wished to trust this matter to other agents than the Executive and his Secretary, and the Secretary of the British Queen. The property of the South is unsafe, and if it is to be subjected to the plundering propensities of British officials, they would be compelled to fit out armaments, and destroy Nussau and other nests of in cendiaries and plunderers adjacent to our coast.

armaments, and destroy Nassau and other nests of in cendiaries and plunderers adjacent to our coast.

Mr. Rives said the Senate had already acted in the manner indicated by the Senator from Louisiana, and, at the instance of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) had, by a unanimous vote, passed a series of resplictions, embodying their views of international law. If it was the desire of the Senator from Louisiana, that these principles should be re-asserted, and re-affirmed, he was perfectly willing that such a course should be adopted, and was prepared to go the whole length.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The memorial was on Foreign Relations.

The Capture of the Santa Fe Expedition is fully confirmed by official accounts received at New-Orleans, from the Mexican capital. They include the whole expedition, and state that twelve wagons, 5 of which were filled with merchandize worth \$25,000, and the other seven containing provisions and ammunition, were taken, with 200 stand of fire-arms, a piece of cannon, 76 horses and 70 oxen. This account states that the Texians were captured at the Lagoon of Colorado, in the middle of the plain of Estacado, without a shot having been fired; they having surrendered at discretion, on the first summon from Lt. Col. Archuleta, having under him 230 men, the advanced guard of Gen. Armijo's division. Lieut. Quintano had arrived at Chibuhua with a Texian Colonel, 2 captains, a doctor, and 2 boys. Captain Salazar, also started with 182 other prisoners. It is stated in the papers, that an army of 3000 men had already marched from the capital for Texas; and that the whole force of the nation is to be set in motion for the same destination, to be lad on by Santa Anna in person. The Texian prisoners have probably ere this been put to the rack, or placed in the mines.

Sudden Death.—A well dressed colored man, ap-

Sudden Death .- A well dressed colored man, apparently about 25 years of age, with a cane in his hand, was walking along Broadway, near White street, yesterday morning near nine o'clock, when he suddenly fell on the sidewalk in a fit, as was supposed of apoplexy, and almost instantly expired. His body was taken into the store of Mr. R. H. Atwell, No. 281 Parently of the control o 381 Broadway, who notified the coroner, and the body was removed to the dead house—when a morten examination was made last night by Dr Goldsmith, and a verdict rendered in accordance the above facts.—N. Y. Paper.

The Right of Search .- Intelligence has been receive ed in Texas that Gen. Hamilton had agreed to sign a treaty of commerce and amity between Great Britain and Texas, and also to sign a separate treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade, to include the right of each nation to search the suspected vessels of the other.—Pennsylvanian.

The Christian Reflector, the Baptist Abolition paper, is to be removed from Worcester to Boston. It is to be enlarged, and will be published by Wm. S. Dam-rell. Rev. C. P. Grosvenon, its present editor, will resign, and a new editor be appointed, though Mr. G. will still be a contributor.

State of Society in Shelby county, Texas .- It is with pain that we record the fact that, a short time ago, and within two or three weeks, more lives have been lost at the shrine of factious spirit of the democracy in Shelby county, Texas, than were lost by the Texas army, in the great battle which achieved the liberties of their republic.

A letter from Matamoras, states that the Mexican clergy, fearful lest Santa Anna intended to seize the church lands, made him a free gift of one million of dollars, on no other condition than that of exterminat ing the heretics of Texas .- N. O. Cour.

Beauties of Slavery .- Peter Cauble and his wife, of Brauties of Stavery.—Peter Cauble and his vife, of Salisbury, N. C. have been arrested for whipping a little negro boy so that he is not expected to recover. A short time since, they whipped a negro girl so cruelly, that she died under the beating. What else could we expect from a system which reduces men to articles of property? May not a man 'do what he will with his oven'?

Dreadful Accident .- The Hagerstown Democrat states on Friday, or Saturday, a young lady, Miss Lawrence, was thrown from an affrighted horse, near Wanesboro', and killed. Her leg, which became entangled with the stirrup while the horse was running, was literally torn from the body. So infuriated was the horse, that it became necessary to shoot him, be fore he could be caught.

Audubon, the naturalist, who is nearly seventy years old, walked twenty miles the other morning, and dined at one o clock.

Diabolical Villany .- A horrid attempt was made, a few nights since, to assassinate the Rev. Josiah Crudup, formerly of this vicinity, but now a resident of the adjoining County of Cranville. He was sitting in his own house, surrounded by his own family, reading the President's Message, when the report of firearms was heard, and at the same moment a window wall. Mr. C. immediately seized a loaded musket, and rushing to the door, fired in the direction in which retreating footsteps were heard.—Raleigh (N.

MARRIED-In Weymouth, 23d inst. by Rev. Jo-nas Perkins, Mr. I. W. Thayer, of Boston, to Miss Anne E. Dudley, of Weymouth.

# NOTICES.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBERATOR.

Boston, Nov. 26, 1841.

Bostos, Nov. 26, 1841.

The committee of the Liberator feel compelled by its present embarrassed circumstances, to give notice, that after the first of January next, the Liberator will not be continued to those persons whose subscription for the present year remains unpaid.

The present financial condition of the Liberator rendering an immediate supply of funds indispensable, the committee request that immediate attention may be bestowed upon the bills which have been forwarded during the past and present week, and the money. during the past and present week, and the money forwarded through the medium of postmasters, which can be done without expense either to the committee or the subcribers.

Agents are carnestly requested to forward their accounts, and any funds in their hands, to the General Agent without any delay.

Agent, without any delay.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

LECTURE BY EDMUND QUINCY. An address on American slavery will be delivered by EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., of Dedham, on Sunday next, January 2d, at half-past 6 o'clock, at the town-house in Dorchester. Inhabitants of this town and vicinity are invited to attend. Dorchester, Dec. 29, 1841.

NORFOLK COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be hold in Dodham, on Wednes-day, the 19th of January, 1842, in the Town Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Col-lins, Frederick Douglas, and other friends from a dis-tance are expected to be present. A full attendance of the friends of the slave, from all parts of the coun-

ty, is earnestly requested.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION A.
S. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this Society, for choice of officers, and other business of importance, will be held in Worcester, in the Hall in Paine's Block, on Wednesday, January 5th, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. A full and punctual attendance of the members is re-

By order of Executive Committee, SAMUEL MAY, Secretary.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society will be held at LITTLETON, on FRIDAY, the 7th of January, at 10 o'clock, A M.

It is hoped that full delegations will come from every town in the County: Slavery is trembling under the well-directed fire of abolition, and it is no time to be lukewarmin the causo.

Groton, Dec. 13, 1841.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Society will be held at Rockport, on Tuesday, the 11th of January, at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped there will be a full delegation from ev-ery town in the county.

JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.

### POETRY.

From the Liberty Bell. SONG OF THE ABOLITIONIST. BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Arn-Auld Lang Syne

I am an Abolitionist! I glory in the name; Though now by SLAVERY's minions hissed, And covered o'er with shame : It is a spell of light and power -The watchword of the free :-Who spurns it in this trial-hour, A craven soul is he!

11. I am an Abolitionist! Then urge me not to pause; For joyfully do I enlist In FREEDOM's sacred cause : A nobler strife the world ne'er saw, Th' enslaved to disenthral; I am a soldier for the war, Whatever may befall!

III. I am an Abolitionist-Oppression's deadly foe; In God's great strength will I resist, And lay the monster low; In God's great name do I demand. To all be freedom given, That peace and joy may fill the land, And songs go up to heaven !

I am an Abelitionist! No threats shall awe my soul, No perils cause me to desist, No bribes my acts control; A freeman will I live and die, In sunshine and in shade, And raise my voice for liberty, Of nought on earth afraid.

1 am an abolitionist-The tyrant's hate and dread-The friend of all who are oppressed-A price is on my head ! My country is the wide, wide world, My countrymen mankind :-Down to the dust be Slavery hurled ! All servile chains unbind

\*Although it is not literally true that a price has been set upon the head of every abolitionist, yet it is undeniably true that all abolitionists are outlawed by the South, and not one of them can travel in that part of the country, except at the peril of his life.

GOD 18 LOVE.

TUNE \_ All is Well.' What sound is this? a song thro' heaven resounding God is Love! God is Love!

from earth I hear the sound rebounding-God is Love! God is Love! Yes, while adoring hosts proclaim Love is his nature, Love his name, My soul in rapture cries the same; God is Love! God is Love!

This song repeat, repeat, ve saints in glory, And saints on earth shout back the pleasing story,

God is Love ! In this let earth and heaven agree, To sound his love, both full and free, And let the theme forever be, God is Love!

Creation speaks, with thousand tongues proclaiming And Providence unites her voice, exclaiming, God is Love! But let the burdened sinner hear The gospel, sounding loud and clear,

To every soul both far and near, God is Love! This heavenly love all round us sweetly flowing, God in Love!

And in my heart the sacred fire is glowing, God is Love! That God is Love I know full well; And had I power his Love to tell, With loudest notes my song should swell; God is Love !

The Love of God is now my greatest pleasure; God is Love ! And while I live, I'll ask no God is Love ! This theme shall be my song below, And when to glory I shall go, This strain eternally shall flow-

God is Love !

From Tait's (English) Magazine. A CRY FOR BREAD.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL. I saw a starving mother stand By the gates of a palace proud, With a whining boy in either hand, And an infant wailing loud; An infant wailing loud,-for dry Was the fount had wont to hush its cry; And all that the starving woman said Was- ' Give my children Bread ! '

Forth from that palace proud there came Three high and noble ones ; The first was a Bishop, stout of frame, A chief 'mid the Church's sons; Slowly he strode, for he was fat-But, as he passed, he banned the trat Whose cries disturbed his reverend head: Yet the mother only uttered- Bread !

The next that fared from that palace door Was a Peer, of an ancient race; And he scowled on the beggars, and loudly swore To drive them from the place :-"Twas hard, 'twas very hard his doors Of idle wretches!' So he said,—
Still the woman only murmured—' Bread!

And then paced forth a lady fair. With a pale and haughty brow; But she started to see the beggars there, And fain their needs would know; But a pampered menial, sly and sleek, With a dastard's heart and a woman's cheek. Spake out, 'Impostors they ! ' he said : So the mother vainly begged for Bread!

That night, as the Bishop, Peer, and dame, Sat o'er their banquet high, From a squalid cellar shrilly came A wild and maniac cry : And there, by her own and hand, lay slain That starving mother's children twain; And the infant? '-it before was dead, For there was none to give it Bread!

For the Liberator. THE RUNAWAY SLAVE'S VINDICATION For thirty years, my master stole My bones and sinews-body-soul ;-Learning the art of lawless pelf, I took to my beels-and stole myself. Though born beneath the tyrant's rod, The stolen body still is mine; The stolen soul I yield, oh God,

To Thee! by prior right 'tis thine!

NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Cazenovia Gospel Reflector The Constitution and Government of the United States, examined by the light of Christianity.

ject, we will define our position.

We aver, that the 'Constitution of the United States,' the compact of the American people, the written fundamental law of the Nation, is not of 'dispute to represent the states,' the compact of the American people, the written fundamental law of the Nation, is not of 'dispute origin, or a charling the state of the Union, suppress insurrections and continuous terms of the Union terms of vine origin, or a christian instrument, but human and anti-christian. And the Government of the United States is also of human origin, and antagonistical to the kingdom of Jesus Christ. And, to show

was ushered into light and being, not by the authority of the 'Great I Am,' nor by the authority of that victim of a false religious prejudice, who hung on Calvary's cross, but by this authority, 'We, the people of the United States.'

Those who formed the 'Constitution,' and th

by whom it was adopted, declared, and all who now sustain it, declare, 'We, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States,' and to say it had other and higher origin, casts into its own face the charge of false-hood, which rebounds and fastens upon the lips of him by whom it is said. With these facts to sustain us in our position, for the present, we rest our cause as to the 'divine origin' of the Constitution. It is apparent to all, that the child is not of a more

noble lineage than its parentage, and an attempt to prove it is, would be, of all others, the most absurd. But equally absurd would be the attempt to prove the government of the United States of higher origin than the Constitution, which is its basis and regulator. Therefore we imagine that none will make the preposterous attempt to prove the government of the United States a 'divine institution;' and until the attempt is made, we also rest this part of our

Where kingdoms, otherwise governments, exist, one the antagonist of the other, it is obvious that man cannot be the loyal subject of both at the same time. The Saviour himself settled this question, when he said, 'No man could serve two masters,' and it is self-evident, that 'men are servants to whom they yield themselves servants to obey.' If men yield themselves servants to Jesus Christ, to serve in his kingdom, they cannot be servants to the kingdoms of this world, and if they yield themselves

inct the Saviour has given to his followers a dis-tinct code of laws, and requires a strict observance of them, no believer will dare deny; neither will any believer contend, without a practical observance of his precepts, that there is evidence of friendship for

Christianity forbids its votaries to join hands, otherwise to make common cause, with those who contemn it- for righteousness hath no fellowship with unrighteousness-light and darkness no communion -Christ and Belial no concord-and believers have no part with infidels; consequently, christianity furnishes believers with no warrant to participate in the affairs of a government, whose fundamentals do not require of its citizens their assent to christian principles, and the possession of the attributes of a christian. But it forbids the christian votary to participate in a government, whose fundamentals tolerate even-handed with christianity that which saps its functions, and treats with contempt its Author. To Christianity, Infidelity and Atheism do all this: they are its deadliest foes, and by the Constitution of the United States, all are alike fostered. (See

Amendments to the Constitution, Art. 3.) Christianity does not admit to citizenshi Christianity does not admit to citizenship or membership privileges in the kingdom of Christ, except through a religious test; but the government of the United States admits all 'free white males,' born within its territorial limits, to citizenship, without any religious qualification, and without it, all are a like eligible to any official station or place of trust under the United States; and the Constitution invites to its official stations and Legislative Halls, with the same cordiality, the pugliist, the gambler, and duelist; the misanthrope and anarchist, the infidel and atheist, as it does the christian philanthropist; (Con. Art. 6, Sec. 3.) consequently, the fundamental of the physical power, otherwise the sword of the nation, is pledged. (Art. 2, sec. 3, and art. 4, sec. 4.) And by the Constitution, the (so called) non-slaveholding commenties are forever prohibited from bestowing upon the fugitive slave the blessings of freedom, but are bound to deliver the slave into the power of his liberty-killing oppressor. (Art. 4, sec. 3.)

And it is not alone the fundamental, but the statute law of the nation, that sustains slavery. The Constitution being too limited to protect slavery, and crush freedom in the territories of the United States, Congress, in crouching servility, prostrated pist; (Con. Art. 6, Sec. 3.) consequently, the fundamental laws of Christ's kingdom and the fundamental laws of the government of the United States do not harmonize, but are antagonistical. One requires of man his assent and conformity to the principles of christianity, and the other wholly discards them, and proclaims its own independence and supremacy, from the Aroostook to the Sabine, and from the At-

lantic to the Pacific ut, lest we should be understood to advocate a religion established by secular authority, and in like manner the sustaining of a priesthood, we would here remark, it is our firm belief, that as holiness is to sin, so is christianity to a religion established and sustained by souther sustained sust sustained by secular authority—a military power.

And also a priesthood, sustained by secular authorpriesthood has extended unrestrained, the history of the world abundantly testifies that ignorance, credulity, bigotry, we and misery are its legitimate fruits. And such is the inevitable effects of such a cause, at all times, when unattended by countered ing circumstances the cause, at all times, when unattended by counteracting circumstances, the same now as in the fifteenth century—the same by a Protestant as a Roman priesthood—the same on the An,erican as on the European continent.

supreme law of the land: and the Judges in every
State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding. Therefore, if the 'Constitution, laws
and treaties' do not harmonise with the rules of
christianity, the government of the United States is
antagonistical to the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and
its citizens are not the subjects of Christ's kingdom,
but are rebels against the government of God. And
telespersonal, in the hands of their owners and posessess their executors, administrators, and assigns.

nication be yes, yes, itay, nay, hay, in the same than these, cometh of evil. But, says the defender of this relic of the dark ages, the Saviour answered the high priest, when by him adjured by the living God, and therefore his example justifies the use of oaths. It is true, that in a parozysm of rage, both 'the high priest,' and him who dwelt among the tombs, 'adjured Christ by the living God,' and an answer he gave to both; and that which is proved by one example is equally proved by the other. But nothing is proved by either to-justify or condemn the Constitutional requirement and use of oaths; and the authoritative injunction, 'Swear not at all,' in its unabated rigor, is now God's law and a rule of christianity. Therefore, inasmuch as the use of oaths is required by the Constitution, it is not a christian but an anti-christian instrument.

Art. 2, Sec. 2, of the Constitution, says: 'The President shall be Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States.' And Sec. 3, same article, says, 'He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.'

'Congress shall have power to provide for the These extracts set forth, in a lucid manner, the

war principle of the Constitution, upon which it de-pends for its own existence; also upon which every mited States is also of human origin, and antagonistical to the kingdom of Jesus Christ. And, to show the contrary, we challenge American christendom. To enstamp 'divine' upon that which is human, is a task which 'common sinners dare not meddle with.' And to label the Government of the United States a 'divine institution,' and urge participation in its affairs as a christian duty, were also tasks for which few were morally competent, and which few attempted to do. To discover it, the wisdom of our fore-fathers was too limited,—to believe it, their credulity was too circumscribed—and their regard for truth too abounding, to proclaim that 'divine,' which their own hands had made. To do it, the politician was inadequate; therefore, this work was left for man-made divines to perform, which by them is now accomplished, and that, too, before the echo of its first proclaimed it, or their vital functions were palsied by death.

At a certain period in the world's history, and within the memory of some who now live, as a basis of government for the American people, the instrument called the 'Constitution of the United States,' was ushered into light and being, not by the author-

out the limits of rational controversy, that the Constitution of the United States, the compact of the American people, the written fundamental law of the nation, is of human origin and an anti-christian innation, is of human origin and an anti-christian in-strument; and not only the Constitution but the govrnment is anti-christian; also antagonistical to the singdom of Jesus Christ. In violation of the rules singagom of Jesus Christ. In violation of the rules of christianity, Congress, in accordance with the Constitution, to make preparations and prosecute the work of human butchery and its concomitant evils, yearly appropriates millions, which are paid by American Christendom, their constituents.

American Christendom, their constituents.

Art. 1, Sec. 2, says: 'Representatives (to Congress,) shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.'

Art. 4, Sec. 3, reads thus: 'No person, held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law, or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.' And sec. 4, of the same article, contains the following clause:—'The United States shall protect each State are included.'

each State against domestic violence.'
It is ever of the highest importance for the attainment of justice between contending parties, that the words of a contract which posse In words of a contract which possess ambiguity, life words of a contract which possess ambiguity, if evident, that 'men are servants to should be construed as understood by the parties that made the contract. To do otherwise, is the implest servants to Jesus Christ, to the this world, and if they yield themselves that made the contract. To do otherwise, is the implest degree of moral dishonesty. And any attempt or 'Constitutional argument' made to wrest from the words of the Constitution, the construction kingdoms of this world, and if they yield themselves servants to the kingdoms of this world, they are not the servants of Jesus Christ.

That the Saviour has given to his followers a distinct code of laws, and requires a strict observance of them, no believer will dare deny; neither will any believer contend, without a practical observance of his precepts, that there is evidence of friendship for their Author. This being true, it is of the highest importance to American christians, whether the fundamental law of the government of the United States, and the fundamental law of Christ's kingdom, harmonise; in other words, whether christiantity does not condemn the American compact and the government of the United States.

Christianity forbids its votories to init hands at the government of the United States.

Christianity forbids its votories to init hands at the government of the United States. enquirer, does the Constitution sustain slavery? We answer, it does. Without sustaining it, the Union cannot exist—by sustaining it, the government ever has existed-by recognizing, and a pledge in the Constitution to support and sustain slavery, the Union was originally formed. In short, the Constitution and government of the United States, are the

main pillar which now support American Slavery.

The Constitution offers to slaveholders a bribe to increase the number of their slaves. To them it says: ye who lust for power, in proportion to the increase of 'your other persons,' it shall be granted; and as five is to three, so shall you receive it; in other words, five 'chattels personal' of southern growth, by the constitutional estimate, are equal to three freemen of northern birth. By this rule are the laws of the United States made and recorded upon the nationa' statute book; (Con. art. 1, sec. 2;) and to support them, and that slavery, for whose benefit to support them, and that slavery, for whose benefit they are made, the physical power, otherwise the sword of the nation, is pledged. (Art. 2, sec. 3, and art. 4, sec. 4.) And by the Constitution, the (so called) non-slaveholding commenties are forever prohibited from bestowing upon the fugitive slave

States, Congress, in crouching servility, prostrated itself before the American dagon, and, at its bidding, and in violation of every principle of natural and revealed religion, passed the following act. and revealed religion, passed the following act.
And be it further enacted, That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the certitories on the north, west, or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape to any other of the said States or territory, the per-son to whom such labor and service may be due, in the State, or before any magistrate, of a county city, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or ar-rest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfac-tion of such Judge or magistrate, either by oral testo give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor, to the State or Territory from which he or she fled.

The citizens of the United States declare, by Art. 6, Sec. 2, of their compact, that 'this Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in average the land in the law of the

racteristics as by them delineated.

but are rebels against the government of God. And to 'support' this Constitution, which is the 'supreme law' of the United States, the President and every Senator and Representative in Congress, and every member of the State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, and as a qualification, sucara, by 'oath or affirmation,' so to do; (See Con. Art. 2, See. 8, and Art. 6, Sec. 3;) and what is done lawfully by officials, is done by their constituents; or, for the lawful acts of the agent, the principal is responsible.

Christianity forbids the use of oaths. The Saviour by the use of unequivocal language, and in the most positive manner, forbade their use. 'Swear not at all,' was the injunction, 'but let your communication be yea, yea, nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these, cometh of evil.' But, says the defender of this relic of the dark ages, the Saviour answered the high priest, when by him adjured by the living God, and therefore his example justifies the living

vines and statesmen; otherwise, by hireling priests and political aspirants;—or however tenable the po-sition of the slaveholder, by the aid of sophistry and expediency, is made to appear, it matters not—it is expediency, is made to appear, it matters not—it is by Christianity that the slaveholder and his system of slavery are to be tested.

Christianity demonstrated, is, 'on earth peace Slavery demonstrated, is woo and misery. Christianity annihilates 'caste,' and is the source

of democracy.

Slavery creates 'caste,' and broods petty tyrants, and erects absolute despotisms.

Christianity regards the happiness of others.

Slavery regards none but self. Slavery regards none but Christianity is a system of mercy and equity.

Slavery is a system of premeditated villany deliberate robbery.

Christianity graciously invites children to its ban-

Slavery has no banquet, but destroys the rational happiness of its victims at the birth. Yea, more; it reaches into futurity, and forestalls the inalienable rights of unborn millions. In view of all this, can a Christian sustain slavery? Can he uphold that which God condemns? Or can a believer knowingly sustain this exectable and soul-damning system of southern slavery, without incurring the highest degree of moral guilt? Impossible. Then if a Christian cannot sustain, without moral guilt, the cannot sustain, without moral guilt, the constitution, which supports and shields it, and offers a bribe to increase the victims of it. And then, if the Christian cannot sustain the Constitution of the United States, without discarding and violating the rules of Christianity, and theselve in the structure.

The inhabitiants of those villages in the Department which have suffered the least, have assembled, by order of the government, with spades and picks, to disinter the bodies. They are now hard at work, and will continue digging while necessary. People perished in the streets, in the plazars, and in the churches. All our provisions are beneath the ruins, and we are suffering a horrible state of want, which slikely to continue; for the fences having been thrown down, the cattle are destroying all they can reach. In Turidaba, Tres-rios, Cartago, Paraiso, Ujames, and even to the vicinity of Matina, there is one left a single shed; and in every one of the valleys, and on the haciendas, we find proportionate distribution.

From San Jose to this. the United States, without discarding and violating . From San Jose to this place, and to Alajuela, the rules of Christianity, and thereby incur moral ruin is considerable. In San Jose, a number of ed yet merciful and long-forbearing God. Whatever may be the aititude, or to the distant observer, howmay be the attitude, or to the distant observer, how-ever steep, rugged, and dangerous its declivity ap-pears, and however well its defiles be guarded, or ably defended, this 'Balkan' must be passed. It is this artificial fortress—the Constitution of the United States, which now shields the capitol and head-quar-ters of the devil's dominions; and never, until pass-ed, can his territory be effectively invaded. But before this formidable barrier, the army of King Em-manuel is now marshalling, and by the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ, the passage will be quickly

ty of Jehovah, from whom he derives his official powers—the visible sceptre is to be a just symbol of the throne of the invisible, all-powerful King.—Those, therefore, who hold the institution of civil government in contempt or abhorence, we are taught by our ecclesiastics to regard as fanatics and incendiaries. All this looks well on paper. But what is this we hear? 'The dirty waters of politics! Let lively and devoted Christians beware of the ballot-box! The elective franchise is a dangerine garments and polluting the hands of the elect—Let those who would walk with God, stand aloof from the ground where the right of suffrage is maintained! All such things belong to noisy, bustling worldlings!' Perplexed with such gross incongruites—stunned with such glaring contradictions, before we can eastly heath. ties—stunned with such glaring contradictions, be-fore we can catch breath, the doings of those who fore we can catch breath, the doings of those who hold up what they call a divine institution as too filthly for the touch of holy hands, are forced upon our notice. We see them plunge by scores, hundreds, thousands, even into 'the dirty waters of politics,' to subserve the worst designs of the greatest worldings! We see them wielding eagerly, and stoutly, the elective franchise to raise to the highest stations of responsibility and power set the ministers of GAA? of responsibility and power, as 'the ministers of God,' the most hardened villains—the most desperate training. Their voices they raise in favor of such rulers, as have all along most remorselessly trampled upon human rights—who reduced humanity itself to chattleship—who derive their luxuries from ny! Amidst such inconsistencies, what in political driven them life can we expect, but folly, wickedness, and mishis can we expect, but folly, wickedness, and mischife can we expect, but folly, wickedness, and mischife can we expect, but folly, wickedness, and mischife can we expect, but folly, with the first statution which was given by God to protect, improve and bless, has to a frightful extent become a deep source of ignorance, wrong and miscry—a deposite number of troops, as a great many of the vast multitude out of employment chose to brave danger and disease abroad, rather than starvation at home.

TA very close and cutting rebuke to a certain class who are crying out with holy horror against non-resistants as 'no government men.'

England and China.

Weare ed that J. O. Adams. We are surprised that J. Q. Adams, who as ex-President of the United States may be thought abroad to speak the sentiments of the people, should in a public lecture attempt to justify the war of Great Britain against China. What if the Chinese are heathen? Have they not a religion that no less than Christianity teaches them to live at peace with their neighbors? And unlike Christians, have they not always striven to live up to this commandment of peace? China has a natural right to refuse to modern legislator was he who first made that lay which has heretofore protected them from the rava-ges of Christians and Englishmen.

Mr. Adams thinks that the Chinese deserve pun-

ishment for their non-compliance with the commer-cial treaty which other nations have adopted, and arrogance with which they claim superiority l others. We think their arrogance, to say no more, is perfectly harmless, and cannot certain y surpass that of the nation that is attempting to og them into humility. China will never be christianized or civilized, by

Great Britain, except in the way that British In has been christianized, by making the whole nation tributary to English nabobs, and scourging them with slavery and famine for the sake of maintaining

with slavery and famine for the sake of maintaining the church and army of Great Britain.

Should China be conquered, she will ever after, until her people are driven into annihilation, like most of our aboriginal tribes, be scourged and plundered by all civilized people. Her coast would be covered with pirates, calling themselves merchants, and thieves, calling themselves tax-gatherers. They would not be allowed the produce of the land which they cultivate, though that produce were only barely sufficient to keep soul and body together. More than a mere tithing of all they produce er. More than a mere tithing of all they produce or manufacture would be extorted from them by some English officer, calling himself a christian, and

some English officer, calling himself a christian, and practising more than heathen barbarity.

Such is the civilization and christianization which the venerable but notional ex-President would witness, were he to live to see China conquered by Great Britain. Her ports would then be thrown open to English plunder; wretchedness would be brought to the doors of the hitherto peaceable and unoffending inhabitants, and they would be forced to receive it as the blessing of civilization.

A.

The following base article is, in fact,-consid ring the polluted source from which it emanates, and the cause of its vituperation,-a very high panegyric upon the character of Gov. Seward :

dering folly of Gov. Seward has not been confined to this State. He has not only done every thing to degrade the credit, and debase the morals of New York, but he has provoked the just inclined. degrade the credit, and debase the morals of New York, but he has provoked the just indignation of the whole South by his course respecting fugitive slaves. The Governor of South Carolina, in his annual message, animadverts with great severity, upon the conduct of Seward in the controversy with Virginia. The ground assumed by New York is declared to be not only untenable, but in violation of honor and equity, and a flagrant violation of the indust of a sister State. It is a happy thing for this of honor and equity, and a flagrant violation of the rights of a sister State. It is a happy thing for this State, that Gov. Seward's means of doing evil arc at length paralyzed. There never was such another Governor. Utterly worthless for all useful purposes, he has a capacity for mischief that is really astonishing. In the four short years of his executive career, he has done more to embarrass the State in its external relations, to disturb the social quiet of the people, and to sow jealousies among the different religious sects, than could have been done by any other man in a quarter of a century.—N. Y. Heradd.

FOREIGN.

From the Correo Semanario del Salvador. Frightful Intelligence from Costa Reca.

Copy of a letter from the city of Heredia:—'The earthquake was so sudden, that those persons who escaped had hardly time to get out of their houses, before the falling of the walls.

In a second, the department of Cartago has become a total ruin. The destruction is so great, that the site of any particular edifice is not to be distinguished among the ruins. It at he city the houses. guished among the ruins. In the city, the house even to the stone work, were thrown upwards be the shock, and fell down again in heaps of rubbisi It is painful to dwell upon this event. The loss of life is very great among all classes—all ages; the number is not even to be estimated at the present moment.
The inhabitants of those villages in the Depart

the rules of Christianity, and thereby incur moral guilt, the weighty question arises, what is the path of duty for American Christians? With a clear and comprehensive view of the consequences attending the course, and also in view of our responsibility to God and our fellow-men, we answer, Secession from the American Union, and reorganization upon God's plan, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' This is the only alternative; and the only way to escape the heated displeasure of an insulted and offended, yet merciful and long-forbearing God. Whatever moment, there has been no eruption from the neigh boring volcano; the shocks continue without cessa tion-and no one can tell how it will end. The great shock took place at 6 o'clock, on the norning of the 2d of September.

Serious Disturbances in Syria.

The following is a letter from the Sardinian Consul at Beyroot, dated the 20th of October:

'Serious events have taken place in the mountains—events amounting to a civil war. The Emir, as is well known, has established himself at Dier-The Dirty Waters of Politics!

That Law is at home in the bosom of God, that civil government is a divine institution, is often and loudly affirmed. The pulpit rings, on various occasions, with the declaration that the civil ruler is to be chosen, obeyed, and honored, as the minister of pleaven. His office is a reflection of the sovereign-ty of Jehovah, from whom he derives his official powers—the visible sceptre is to be a just symbol of The Maronite patriarch has summoned his folce to as is well known, has established himself at Dier-el-Kammer, and given orders for the levy of tribute; but the Druses, instead of bringing their contributions, attacked the town on the 13th, and the fighting lasted till the 17th. There were 42 Christians killed, and 100 Druses; the latter, to the number of 5,000, besieged the Christians, not numbering more than 800; but the latter fought, protected the combat, had not Colonel Rose and the English of the generalissimo, and concluded an armistice.

The Colonel left the Pasha at Dier-el-Kammer.

condition of the suffering poor; but it could hardly atone for the great falling off of a crop, which, to Ireland, is more important than an others commined.

Thirty-two charges of felony, and one hundred and led upon human rights—who reduced humanity itself to chattleship—who derive their luxuries from the sale of their own brethren—and who pledge them selves, openly and fully, to wield the powers their expeed offices involve, in support of bloody tryan-result of the frenzied desperation to which the disexpeed offices involve, in support of bloody tryan-result of the people in the manufacturing towns have

There was a great meeting of deputies from all the Anti-Corn-Law Associations, at Manchester, on the 27th November, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed, verging very near to what would have been considered 'treason' some twenty years ago.

The misery and destitution in Paisley, so far fro suffering any diminution, continues to increase. To Glasgow Argus states that there are now 7708 perso in that unhappy town subsisting on charity alone. The

The Giornale del du Sicilie contains accounts o numerous calamities within the kingdom of Naples from continued storms and earthquakes. In the dis-trict of Casoria, near Naples, the whole country has been ravaged trees torn up by the roots, windows beaten in, and roots carried off. In Calabria, several inhabitants had been carried away by the torrents and drowned; and others have been killed by light

Sir Francis Chantrey, the most celebrated English sculptor, died of an apoptectic fit on the 25th of Nov He was considered second only to Thorwaldsen, the

A dreadful explosion of fire damp took place a Messrs. Day & Turbell's collieries at Barnsley, York shire, on Monday week, by which thirteen unfortu-nate individuals lost their lives.

Another serious inundation occurred at Venice about the 17th of November, occasioned, like the pre-vious one, by a sirocco wind of several days duration. The Adriatic rose to such a height, that gondolar were made to navigate most of the principal streets.

Capt Ross has, by letter, stated that he had mad-successful approach to within twelve degrees of the a successful approach to within twelve degrees of the Antaretic Pole, and had obtained some very approxi-mate determinations of the South Magnetic Pole. Orders have been received at Portsmonth to pre-

pare for sea immediately, twelve ships, four of guns each.

Seven hundred houses were destroyed by a greatire at Oral, near St. Petersburgh, on the 6th ult., and

On the 26th ult., a thoroughfare was effected in the Thames Tunnel, and made use of for the first time, by the whole of the directors, and some of the original subscribers, who had assembled on the occasion. Lieut. Col. George Macdonald, an officer of sor

merit, and remarkable symmetry of person, had been appointed Governor of Sierra Leone.

It is stated that nine thousand pounds of powde were thrown into the Thames during the conflagra-tion of the Tower. No great danger of an explosion appeared to be apprehended in consequence thereof The Manheim Gazette relates that a boy, only nine years old, of a distinguished family in that place, has recently poisoned his sister and two other children with arsenic.

In the case of Dr. Healy, the French tribunals ha decided that no foreign physicians shall practice i that country, even amongst his own countrymer without a regular diploma.

A needle, which was accidentally swallowed by Mr. John Bridges, a solicitor, living at Islington, whethe was a boy of ten, more than sixty years ago, madits appearance a little above his nakle two or three days since. The eye of the needle shows it to be or

Should be informed, that Clinton Seminar Should be informed, that Clinton Seminary is a cossible to all persons of good moral character, where the persons of good moral character, where the persons the person of good moral character, where the persons from the person of the land exclude as persons from their halls; or if admitted, treat them such a way as to deter most from entering, we missuch a way as to deter most from entering, we mail of these wronged and suffering classes of our follow citizens, who wish to quality themselves for use fulness, to come here where they shall find a hand protection, and all the facilities for improved in our power to afford them. And we call on the friends of the oppressed to aid us in carrying of these plans. Shall we not be sustained in our set to communicate the blessings of sciences. tions to communicate the blessings of science religion to all, without an invidious respect of sons? We trust that our abolition friends will erously respond to the appeal in behalf of this institution.—Clinton (N. Y.) Seminary Advocate.

The Friends of the Oppressed

FEROCITY. The Lexington Intelligences, lished at Mr. Clay's residence in Kentucky, talks President Tyler after this fashion:—

'If an indignant, an outraged and betraved stituency were, in a moment of irrepressible to rise up and cast him headlong from the at has so vilely polluted, it might be palliated. excused, by an impartial historian, who loved his ty and his country more than place and power, a God-directed thunderbolt were to strike and nihilate the traitor, all would say that 'Heares' that '

The day that the people of England ris and with their own strong hands, take the they can never peaceably attain, that day shall their can never peaceably attain, that day shall think better of humanity. Endurance of wrong no virtue. He who submits to fraud is its access ry. Man has no right to be wronged. A small er may be endured, as the only means of attaining great good, as for the sake of a cure we may submit to an operation; but then the evil becomes a portion of the great.

The above is from the New-York Sunwhich denounces the abolitionists as

Correspondence of the Journal of Comme

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2001 Washington, Monday, Dec. 90a.

I am extremely sorry to say that a robbery of the Patent Office was committed to-day under the light a brilliant sun, and at noon-day. Much excitenent has been caused by the affair. You must know into the Mational Institute their curiosities. They are placed in the splendid hall of the new Patent Office. A portion of the curiosities of the State Department were deposited in a small room adjoining the Institute of the State Department were deposited in a small room adjoining the Institute Gallery, and in a glass case.

The articles taken, have, I presume, been seenly many of your readers, and can be easily traced and identified. They are, 1st, the smuff-box presented the Emperor Alexander to Consul Harris, valued a several thousand dollars; a string of pearls, contining 148 pearls, presented to the Imaum of Museui the President of the United States; the scabbard of sword presented to Com. Biddle, in South America and ornamented with diamonds.

I understand that a person, supposed to be an Ea-

sword presented to Com. Biddle, in South America, and ornamented with diamonds.

I understand that a person, supposed to be an Eglishman, and a practised hand, from his adroiten, was the robber. His name is unknown. He was seen about the Hall of the Institute for several dea. The robbery was committed by false keys, at middle.

day.

The Commissioner of Patents, by order of the Servetary of State, has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the detection of the thief. Your New York police officers can find the fellow easy enough but the thousand dollars would not be a c to them. Government must offer twenty dollars reward before any one will stir in SLAVERY IN THE EAST INDIES. In the terr

subject to the Bengal Presidency, slavery incorporals
the following constituents:

1. Sale or gift of children by parents and guardan.
2. Sale, of adults by mothers or maternal relation.
3. Sale of wives by their husbands.
4. Self sale of adults.
5. Marriage or co-habitation with a slave.
6. Kidnapoine.

6. Kidnapping. 7. Importation. 8. Birth.

Flacaries. The practice which has been a to in a number of cases, of naming dances, b &c. &c., after Fanny Elssler, the well know seuse, appears to us not only contemptible, but ble. The female named, is certainly extraor in her particular art or profession; but in others of view, she is to be regarded as any thing but a el for reputable women; and the custom, therefor affixing her name to this or that article, with object of giving it a certain degree of fashing clat, should be ridiculed into diagrace.

Little Peccadillo !- The N. Y. corresponden Madisonian says :- ' Dr. Lardner is getting into Madisonian says:—' DraLardner is getting into here; and persons are disposed to overlook his peccadillo, for the pleasure and instruction his leafford them'? This is the same Dr. Lardner duced the wife of his friend, in England, for husband and three children, and who now lives her in a state of adultery, while lecturing for instruction of the people of New-York!'—North ton Cour.

A neeighty Family.—There is now living at sey, Mr. Floyd, supposed to be the largest a England. His weight is 443lbs.; Mrs. Flow weighs 218lbs.; Mrs. Poole, her daughter, 29 Mrs. Hawker, another daughter, 173lbs. Total of the family of four persons, 1,040lbs.—Hamaner. paper.

TA circular has been addressed to po hroughout the United States, instructing nove the wrappers from newspapers and in cases where words are written o name of the person to whom the same a to charge letter postage on delivering, and if or not taken out, to return them to the office they were mailed, and the postmaster is instructe collect the legal ponalty of five dollars of the per committing the offence.

The Columbia brought upwards of 15,000 The postage on those for New-York amounts about \$1800; Philadelphia \$480, Baltimore that Charleston \$128, New-Orleans \$400. A Patriotic Irishman. The late Aldern

of this city, has bequeathed in his will five he dollars to Daniel O'Connell, to be by him app ated to the advancement of the Repeal cause land .- N. Y. Sun The Edinburgh Evening Post announces the dat of Mrs. Maclehouse, better known as Burn's com-pondent Clarinda. She was upwards of 80 year-

The State debt of Illinois now exceeds s

millions, while its pepalation is about half a mill.

This is a tax of \$34 on every individual in the 80 or making the debt of each family \$243! In a letter to Col. Stone, one of the member

Congress spelled Union Youncon; use, youse; scort; known, noon! Quincy Patriot.-Mr. Green, the enterprising pa lisher and proprietor of this journal, proposes is in prove its appearance on the 1st of January net, the addition of new type, &c. He has also secure the aid of several valuable contributors to its column it is neutral in politics, a good family newspapel, and deserves public patronage.

There has been a destructive fire at Glargosproperty destroyed insured at £50,000.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. MASSACHUSETTS. -- George W. Benson, Mandon; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham. Rhope-Island. -- Win. Adams, Pawlucka; --Gould, Warwick. Connecticut. -S. S. Cowles, Hartford; -John

CONSECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford;—Joseph Hartl, East-Hampton.

New-York.—Oliver Johnson, New-York City.
New-York.—Oliver Johnson, New-York City.
Charles S. Morton, Albany;—James C. Fullet, Siza tateles;—Thomas McClintuck, Waterleo.

PENSSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghany;—I. Yashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, West Grees;—I. Yashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, West Grees;—Is seph Fufton, Jr. McWilliamstoun;—Thomas Pententry.;—Thomas Pententry.;—Thomas Hambleton, Russellville;—I Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox, Homerter;
James M. M'Kim, Philadelphia
Outo.—James Boyle, Rome;—Charles Olest, Judina;—Abner G Kirk, Salem;—James Auslin, Albaner (F. Lot Holmes, Columbiana;—Joseph A. Deputate;—Lot Holmes, Columbiana;—Joseph A. Deputate;—Dr. E. D. Hudson, Oberlin.

[SEE FIRST FAGE.]

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

PRON THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Amit.—'A Postmaster may emoney in a letter to the publisher of a newspapay the subscription of a third person, and first letter if written by himself.'

TAgents who remit woney should always do ate the persons to whom it is to be credited.